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BREEZY TIMES

AMONG THE MEN AT THE CAPITOL.

The Case of Nelms Referred to the Governor for Action—What Does it Mean?—Sympathy for Goldsmith—The Articles Against Treasurer J. W. Renfroe.

The tendency of affairs in the general assembly with reference to departmental complications continues to keep the public mind in a fever of excitement and expectation. Rumors of every shape thicken the air and the swift-shifting phases of the scene confuse attention and baffle all calculations as to final results.

The debate of the past two days in the house of representatives over the reports from the special committee to investigate the actings and doings of the principal keeper of the penitentiary has been the leading sensation at the capitol and on the streets. It ended yesterday in a way that caused the profoundest astonishment and left the door open to speculations of the most confused character.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

The testimony and the reports having been referred to the governor for his action, everybody is asking what will be the result. That the governor will act and that with all necessary promptitude is not doubted. The house having decided that he has jurisdiction and that it is his matter to adjust the affairs of that department, public attention will be centered upon his action in no usual degree. The prevailing impression last evening was to the effect that Colonel Nelms would solve the question by refusing to embarrass the governor in the matter, and for that purpose would tender to the governor his resignation. What basis there is for this belief further than a general idea of its propriety we do not know. There are others who profess to know something of the intentions of the parties concerned and who say that Colonel Nelms, adhering to his positions before the committee and defending his right to make the contract complained of, will refuse to voluntarily retire under even constructive censure, unless forced to do so. He is reported as determined to do nothing that will be construed into a confession on his part that he has violated the law or done aught that does not become an honest man. In such a contingency there are those who say the governor, who also has the highest regard for the purity and honesty of Colonel Nelms, will hesitate before removing him from his place.

The situation is rather regarded as a disagreeable dilemma created by the house, whether intentionally or not. This solution of it cannot be far off, and it will be anxiously awaited.

"POOR WASH GOLDSMITH."

Probably no man has ever been subjected to the public humiliation which has come upon the late comptroller-general and received so much generous sympathy as he. Since the public have come to realize the crushing character of the judgment passed upon him the sorrow for his condition has been almost universal, and certainly genuine. However strictly just may have been the imposition of the sentence, it has excited the profoundest pity for its victim.

One fact may be here mentioned to his credit. Since it became evident, during the progress of the trial, that his conviction was certain he has made forced sacrifices of many of his most valuable interests and within the past few days paid into the treasury upwards of $12,000 in cash to balance every charge for money that the state has claimed against him. He has endeavored to wipe out every dime of possible indebtedness to the public treasury and it is believed that these payments do cover them all, if not more.

It was to state these facts that Judge Hopkins, on Thursday, before the sentence had been determined, desired to address the court. He desired them to know that the unfortunate man had voluntarily sought to make every possible amend and restitution to the commonwealth.

Mr. Goldsmith's friends cling to their faith in him and have advised him to go bravely forward as a man to retrieve in public estimation his character for honesty and patriotism now prostrated, as they believe, through the schemes of designing men who gained his confidence only to ruin him.

THE TREASURER'S IMPEACHMENT.

The judiciary committee of the house have concluded the drawing of the articles of impeachment to be preferred against State Treasurer Renfroe. They are three in number and include only the charges made by the majority report as adopted by the house. These articles will be presented to the house to-morrow and adopted, undoubtedly. They will then be carried before the senate. As yet it is impossible to indicate the line of action which the treasurer will pursue. He of course cannot determine that until he sees the articles and comprehends the full character of the charges made against him. He has secured able counsel to guide him in the premises and received the suggestions voluntarily tendered by some of the most distinguished men of the state.

There are doubts freely expressed as to the probability of a formal trial ensuing upon these charges. It is thought that the report may go before the senate and in reply to the articles submit his defense in a plain statement of all the circumstances attending the matters charged against him. Upon this statement, resting his case, it is thought he will submit to the calm judgment of the senate. On the part of the managers of the impeachment it is believed that the treasurer is preparing for a vigorous defense and that he means to fight hard from the word "go." The general drift of opinion goes upon the idea that in any event the result will be no greater than the removal of the treasurer from office.

GOING BACK TO OTHER DAYS.

It is stated by some members of the house that the investigations and arrangements are not to stop with the incumbents during the present administration. It is asserted that investigations into the books of former regimes in some of the departments reveal matters capable of extensive explanation.

In the office of comptroller-general the administration of Madison Bell has been under scrutiny and two gentlemen who have examined into some of the accounts there report that items to the amount of many thousands of dollars are in a state of confusion. They will bear straightening out and it is understood that Mr. Bell will be called upon to elucidate these matters. He is at present in the city and reported as taking an anxious interest in the progress of the investigations. From this fact it is presumed that he is ready to answer any demand for explanations that may be made upon him.

Matters of a like purport refer to affairs in the treasurer's office during the Bullock regime, when Dr. Angier was the incumbent. It is said that should the present treasurer be punished for that in which Treasurer Angier made a precedent, the constitutional power to impeach those who have held office will be invoked to reach the cases back of the present one. These things are a part of the current talk in the house, and breezy times may be looked for when the matters are brought forward.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

One feature of these state house delinquencies has been generally overlooked by the public. It is that the cases of violations of law developed will all be brought before the grand jury of Fulton county, which is to sit on the last Monday in the current month. The proceedings in impeachment or no bar to commercial prosecutions and in each case of violation of law it will be the duty of the grand jury and the courts to handle. It is stated that all these cases will be presented to the grand jury, whether the facts show the delinquents to be the chief of departments or their subordinates. These things will be of momentous importance and the labors of the grand jury will be watched with exceeding interest.

Senator Lumpkin's Speech.

By an unaccountable omission we neglected to discuss the speech of Senator Sam Lumpkin in support of his disqualification resolutions in the Goldsmith case. The speech is universally alluded to as the strongest and ablest made on that side of the debate, and it was one of the leading events of the day. We heartily indorse the general opinion concerning it. Mr. Lumpkin, though one of the youngest, is one of the most brilliant and capable senators in the chamber.

The Last of the Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—This was the closing of the session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., and the public business transacted was unimportant. A resolution to repeal the law admitting unmarried daughters of scarlet degree members to Rebecca degree lodges was not adopted. The grand lodge refused to restore the conferring of the Rebecca degree to Rebecca degree lodges. After two months' secret session the grand lodge adjourned sine die.

DEMOCRATIC DUTIES.

THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ohio Comes in for a Large Share of the Attention of the Assemblage—What the Party Prospects are There—Work Transacted in Secret Session—Interviews.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The joint executive committee of the national democratic committee and the democratic congressional committee met yesterday morning at Wormley's hotel, commencing their session at a little past 11 o'clock, and continuing in consultation until about 3 p.m. The members present were: Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut; Senator Ransom, of North Carolina; Hon. Miles Ross, of New Jersey; Hon. Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, and Colonel John G. Thompson, of Ohio, of the national executive committee, and Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and General Hunton, of Virginia, of the congressional executive committee, together constituting the joint executive committee. This is the first "off year" that the executive and congressional committees of the democratic party have been called together for working purposes, and this fact tended to awake unusual interest in the results of deliberations that had no specific object in them beyond the legitimate work of such an organization. From an early hour, before 10 o'clock in the morning, representatives of the press appeared in the saloon at Wormley's, remaining there, some of them, till after 4 o'clock. Occasionally some individual, less gifted with patience than his more imputtable brethren, would send a card up to the committee, and generally the answer was returned that the committee-men would respond when the committee had concluded its sessions. One or more of the unfortunate members came down stairs for a moment, when he was pounced on by the birds of prey below, who sought to pluck information by "beak and bill," all to no purpose, however. A closer-mouthed set of representatives never guarded the secrets of a democratic committee with more unpickable lips than those whom Mr. Barnum had called in consultation. The committee met in room No. 50, and besides the members and the secretary, there was present Mr. Frank McKinney, the chairman of the Ohio state executive committee, who came in with Colonel Thompson, and was invited to attend the deliberations. Mr. Barnum, in opening the meeting, told the committee that they were called together to consider various matters, but principally the Ohio campaign. Mr. McKinney, by request, detailed the condition of the campaign in that state, giving statistics, etc., which proved highly interesting. Some changes were suggested in the assignment of speakers. The indications in the state were all very favorable to the success of the democratic ticket. The reports of dissatisfaction arising from the senatorial question were declared without foundation, being canards of the enemy. Very favorable accounts of the greenback vote were given, the probabilities being that Ewing would absorb by far the greater part of it. The necessity for a closer and more thorough organization was, however conceded. The aspect of affairs in New York received consideration, the general sentiment being that the difficulties there were of a nominal character and would right themselves. No grave doubts were expressed of democratic success in New York. It was assumed that the true policy of the party was against any kind of political fusion, and on the straight-out plan. Various other topics of minor importance were presented, but their details were withheld, as in the case of Ohio, except what is given above. No need of money was mentioned, the state committee having enough to pay its necessary expenses, and the party putting in its work from principle which did not require large disbursements to keep it alive. The committee closed its session about 3 o'clock, but Messrs. Barnum, Davis, Hunton and Ransom remained in close consultation some time longer. After lunch, Messrs. Davis and Barnum were closeted in the parlors for half an hour, discussing the situation.

After the adjournment of the committee, Hon. Miles Ross said, in answer to a question about Ohio: "The accounts from Ohio are very favorable, indicating both state and senatorial triumphs."

"What about this rumor of Ewing and Thurman's circumventing each other?"

"Nothing at all. The enemy are so hard pushed that they are beginning to conduct their campaign with inventions, and this is one of them. I confess I have not heard anything about it myself."

"Will they send any money into Ohio?"

"Not a dollar. The state committees have all the money they want."

"Why was Mr. McKinney present at the meeting?"

"He came in with Mr. Thompson, and was invited to a seat. I don't know that he was on any business with the committee."

"What do you think about affairs in New York?"

"They will take care of themselves. The committee see no trouble in New York."

Colonel Thompson was asked about Ohio. He said:

"The campaign is being conducted in Ohio in the most satisfactory manner. Ewing and the rest of the ticket will undoubtedly be elected, and, as a matter of course, a majority of the legislature. Affairs are agreeable on every hand."

"What did the committee think about Ohio?"

"The committee were as well satisfied as we are. We entertain no doubt of success."

Ex-Senator Barnum, in response to a question, said that the special object of the committee was to consult about Ohio as a matter of routine business. There was nothing in the situation there which called for any special action, it being well understood that the democratic party had the inside track in that state. He was rather surprised that so much interest should be manifested at a mere business meeting of the committee, and thought people were disposed to make mountains out of mole-hills. As for New York, he thought there was nothing there to justify any apprehension on the part of the democracy. It was not the business of the committee to take any action about New York, and had taken none. The party was all right in that state and feared no evil. They knew what they were about.

Senator Davis said that the meeting of the committee had been invested with a political significance that did not really attach to it. He thought things were running smoothly. In Ohio the party was believed to be on the high road to success, and the belief was founded on reliable statistics. In New York it was claimed that the state ticket would be elected, that the difficulties there had been grossly exaggerated, and those who asserted these things were in a position to know. The committee did not have anything to suggest as regards that state, believing that the party there were fully capable of taking care of it.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the clearing house to-day, show the following changes: Loans increase, $2,430,600; specie increase, $63,100; legal-tenders increase, $2,048,300; deposits increase, $2,698,100; circulation decrease $218,600; reserve increase, $1,468,875. The banks now hold $81,901,650 in excess of the legal requirements.

LONDON, September 30.—The Economist of this week says the rate liscount for bank bills, sixty days to three months, is ⅝ per cent, and for trade bills, sixty days to three months, 1¼ to 3 per cent. Advices from nearly all our centers of trade are gloomy and point to an exceptionally small absorption of money this autumn.

An Insurgent Attack.

HAVANA, September 20.—The insurgents have attacked the village of Mayoni in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The garrison held out three days when they were relieved by General Valera who routed the insurgents and pursued them into the hills.

Interesting Meeting.

The religious services now in progress at the Third Baptist church, conducted by Rev. H. C. Hornady, are attracting great interest. The attendance is good and excellent results are already perceived.

HE IS HERE.

And San Francisco Receives Him Royally.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—The steamer City of Tokio, with General Grant on board, is telegraphed as 30 miles outside of the "head."

As soon as the news of the arrival of the City of Tokio outside the heads reached the city, the reception committee went out on the steam-tug Griffith and intercepted her, and informed General Grant of the reception prepared for him. The government steamer McPherson also soon came alongside, bringing General McDowell, commanding the division of the Pacific, with his staff, to welcome his old comrade-in-arms. In the meantime the general committee of arrangements with several thousand invited guests assembled on the Pacific mail steamer China, and started down the channel accompanied by several other steamers and tugs and the whole squadron of the San Francisco and Pacific yacht club. The whole population of the city turned out to see the naval pageant. River hill, commanding a view of the channel, was black with the clustering thousands. From every flag-staff in the city flags were flying, and the shipping along the city front was brilliantly decorated with ensigns, festooned flags and streamers. It was half past 5 o'clock, when a puff of white smoke from the seaward, from off the earth-works, back of and above Fort Point, the booming of a heavy gun, announced that the steamer was near at hand. Another and another followed, in rapid succession. Fort Point next joined in the cannonade, firing with both casemate and barbette guns and the battery at Lime Point added its thunders to the voice of welcome. In a few moments the entrance to the harbor was veiled in wreaths of smoke, and as the batteries of Angel island, Block Point and Alcatraz opened fire in succession, the whole channel was soon shrouded in clouds from their rapid discharges. For some time the position of the approaching ships could not be discovered, but shortly before six o'clock the Tokio slowly glided into view, surrounded by the fleet of steamers and tugs, gay with flags and crowded with guests, while the yatchts squadron brought up the rear, festooned from deck to tack with brilliant buntings. Cheer after cheer burst from the assembled thousands as the vessel slowly rounded Telegraph hill. The United States steamer Monterey, lying in the stream, added the roar of her guns to the general welcome, and the screaming of hundreds of steam whistles announced that the City of Tokio had reached her anchorage.

THE AFGHAN REVOLT.

Protestations of Loyalty from the Ameer.

LONDON, September 20.—The India office confirms the report of an outbreak at Herat on the 6th inst. Special dispatches state that the troops of the garrison plundered and burned the government house and murdered the commissary-general, who was the friend and supporter of the ameer. The affair throws suspicion upon the loyalty of Yakoob Khan, brother of the ameer. A special dispatch from Lahore to the Daily News says: Afghan tribes have occupied Gundamuk and threaten Dakka. At Cabul the rebels are levying forced loans on the merchants. Much oppression is felt about the safety of the British resident at Mandalay.

The viceroy of India has received a letter from the ameer of Afghanistan, dated September 16th, inclosing a report from his brother, Yakoob Khan, about the outbreaks at Herat, in which three regiments participated in the mutiny. They mutinied because they had been ordered to march to Kohestan where disturbances had occurred. Yakoob Khan asks to be allowed to resign his command. The ameer hopes shortly to resign the control of affairs when he will exhaust his resources and energies in maintaining faith with the British.

A MODEL SOUTHERN GIRL.

She Starts Out to Fight the Cruel World with a Shoemaker's Awl.

Petersburg (Va.) Appeal Letter.

I think our southern girls are too often undeservedly taken to task for their indolence and want of ingenuity in devising means of securing a livelihood when the old folks are no longer able to assist them and a husband does not come forward to rescue the unhappy girl from old maidenhood. I have just heard of an exception to this rule, at any rate. The spunky girl in question is from one of the upper counties of this state. At an early age she was left a penniless orphan. She managed, however, by dint of economy and the assistance, probably, of some of her distant relatives, to obtain an education, hoping when she had completed her studies to secure a school and earn her bread in that way. But, like many another, when her school days were ended this young girl found that the avocation she had marked out for herself was also the choice of thousands of others who, like herself, were striving to win their bread in that way. After vainly endeavoring for several months to obtain a school, the young lady gave up the idea in utter disgust and determined to find other employment. Her attention was next turned to that precarious and often arduous life of a saleswoman. But being without experience she again found it difficult, in fact impossible, to secure a position. It was then that some trifling occurrence decided her to adopt her present, it may be considered unwomanly, trade—which is that of a shoemaker. The girl came here; sought and found a house where she was taught the trade. She served an apprenticeship of four years, and it is said can now turn out as good a shoe as any man in the business who has not had more experience. She now has a means of earning a living without being dependant upon the whims of exacting parents and spoilt children. The lady is now thinking of starting the shoe manufacturing business on her own account, and if she could find a suitable one, she might be induced to accept a suitable male partner, provided he would agree not to make love to her and offer to dissolve the mercantile partnership and go into a domestic one. In which case, if the home life did not go on smoothly, and the husband was troublesome, she might make a lasting impression on him. The brave girl is now probably twenty-five years old, and from her tender physique one would hardly guess that she would have chosen the arduous mode of making a living that she has. There was, however, but little choice in the matter—she had to earn a support for herself, and probably others dependant on her efforts, and she has fitted herself for the task, and she deserves the praise of all good people.

The Wimbledon Cup.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Wimbledon cup rifle match at Creedmoor to-day was won by C. F. Laird, of Washington, with a score of 137 out of a possible 150. Dr. S. T. Scott, also of Washington, was second, with a score of 137, and Isaac F. Allen, of New York, third with 133. The best score last year in the same match was 147, made by Frank Hyde. In the evening the presention of the Creedmoor prizes was made at the state arsenal, where speeches were made by Colonel Gildersleeve, General Winegate and Generals Crittenden and Hancock, of the regular army.

Kate Sprague's Intentions.

PROVIDENCE, September 20.—The application of Mrs. Kate Sprague for the appointment of a trustee for her property came up in the supreme court to-day and was postponed until Friday. Mrs. Sprague's counsel said there was no reasonable probability that Mr. and Mrs. Sprague would ever live together again.

Failures.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The rapid advance in the price of provisions during the last three days resulted yesterday in the suspension of Joseph Jones & Sons, one of the oldest firms on change, and of Campbell & Johnson, who were chiefly interested in lard and short ribs.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

LONDON, September 20.—The Times says: The news concerning the Egyptian cotton crop continues very good, and a large yield is expected. The samples so far have been of a good quality.

THE BRAVE BOBOLINKS

AND THEIR GRAND MARTIAL TRIP.

The Bobolink Blues of Macon Resolve to Move On to Egypt and Back—The Universal Invitation and the Blushing Diffidence of the Modest Bobolinks.

Written for The Constitution.

MACON, September 20.—The armory of the Bobolink Blues presents a scene of great activity to-day; everywhere may be seen the members of the gallant company engaged in preparations for their grand excursion; some are polishing up their accoutriments; some are oiling their weapons, and a few, sitting Turkish fashion on the floor, are busily patching and mending various portions of their garments, so as to present a creditable appearance upon the streets. The members of the company are justly proud of their record, and point with pride and pleasure to the various invitations and complimentary notices from the crowned heads of Europe, which have been framed and hung on the wall, for be it known, the fame of the company has spread over the world; Grant himself is said to have spoken favorably of it wherever he spent the night during his late tour. To the right, as you enter the hall, is the invitation from the English queen, exposed prominently to view; it reads as follows:

CAPTAIN B. B. PUFFINGTON: I learn yesterday you and your boys would probably come through my farm soon; I take my pen in hand to say that I am well, and I hope you are, and if you do come I can make you have a good time if you can put up on country fare. Yours, hopefully,

her
VICTORIA. X
mark.

Next to the warm-hearted sentiments of the queen is the equally cordial invitation of the German emperor:

CAPTAIN PUFFENGTON: Ven der poys comerine Prussia, dey shall moosh pleasure take in dem. Have fine pier, goot vine und bologna from nway back off. Shtay vid me. WILHELM.

P. S.—Say vedder der poys drinks der kleine glass or der schmall ship. W.

Next to the German is hung the enthusiastic sentiments of the French president:

CAPITAINE PUFFENGTON: Et geeves me exuliation to hear dat la celeprated Boboleenk blues vare coming. I haf nevare, not even hartly evare, peen so happy. Sacre bleu! I receive you vell: ze fame of ze companie ees ze jol ov ze republique Francais. GREVY, Pres't.

Beyond this document is the translated copy of Egypt's noble greeting:

Come. The land is yours from the moment you enter until you depart. Egypt greets America. May Osis and Osiris guard you.

THE KHEDIVE.

Many more, which time forbids a mention of, appear; prominent among them is China's warm and open-handed proposition:

"Melican companee come. Habee muchee good time. Git drunkee alee samee like Grantee; no costee darnicl cents. TYCOON."

Of course the Bobolinks must decline some of these invitations. They have concluded only to go to Egypt, and have written letters of thanks to the other parties saying that, "although it may appear uncourteous, they must disaccept."

The Bobolinks will go direct to Washington city by that air-line which gives them lowest rates. They will be met at the nigh end of the long bridge across the Potomac, by the amiable and accomplished Rodgers, bearing a white flag. Rodgers, who acts as administration during the summer months, will guide them across to the other shore, where the president, with his cabinet drawn up in a double file of four, (Agnes Jenks acting adjutant, and Mary Walker, M. D., as surgeon,) will receive them and render escort duty until they reach the white house. The company will be magnificently entertained at dinner by the president, and though no alcoholic refreshments will be served, it is well understood that the ever-faithful Rodgers will direct the men separately to his private bottle under the rose bush in the front yard.

After a short rest the Bobolinks will begin their long voyage upon the government vessel specially set aside for them; the vessel is, from the description, probably a monitor, as only a few feet of it is visible above water-mark; it carries no guns or masts and has no steam engines, the motive power being a row of boatmen on each side armed with poles. Arriving at Mt. Vernon the flag will be hauled down to half pole and a salute of thirteen cannon crackers fired, after which the Bobolinks will land. Each man is positively required to shed a few tears over the grave of G. Washington, who is buried there. The said G. W. won great notoriety some years ago as a novelist, it is said, and visitors are expected to weep. The members are also positively required by a unanimous resolution passed last week, to handle the key of the bastile which LaFayette had made in Philadelphia as a present to G. Washington, and to buy a walking-stick of G. W.'s body servant—the last of his race—who cuts and trims them on the grounds; the fact that the body servant goes down on the boat with the company, carrying his stock in trade, must not interfere with what has become almost a religious duty with visitors.

It is to be regretted that want of space forbids the setting forth here of an interesting narrative of a hatchet and George W. A reporter, however, will accompany the excursion, and the legend will eventually appear in print. The hatchet referred to is a hacked and battered object; it is preserved along with the key of the bastile.

This is the last point at which the vessel will touch in America; passing down the Potomac and the bay the good ship will strike out into the broad ocean direct for Egypt. Gibraltar's frowning fortress will never awe nor tempt her to linger; the ruins, the memories of Italy and of Greece will be passed relentlessly by, and the site of Carthage, the unfortunate Dido's last venture, will be left far away to the right; only Egypt will greet her—the land of Pharaoh and of Cleopatra; the land of big ears and lean kine.

Of course the programme for Egypt cannot be laid out or agreed upon. It is understood, however, that Captain Puffington will upon meeting the khedive relate the touching poem, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying!" If he receives an encore, and the Bobolinks assure him he will, he will render in his own peculiar and charming style the romance of "Mary and the Lamb." The khedive, who is a harem-scarem sort of a fellow, will see that every man enjoys himself. Among the many presents which await the boys may be mentioned the following:

"Joseph's coat of many colors."

"A package of Cleopatra's needles from her work-basket."

"A cigar stump dropped by Grant."

"The skull of Pharaoh, and the ashes of the Phœnix."

A pyramid has also been promised, but the boys dislike to carry away all the curiosities, and will probably refuse it.

Much more might be said of this wonderful excursion, which will lay in the shade the travels of the Argonauts and shame Æneas and his ramble into nothingness.

Only a few hundred friends of the company will be invited to accompany the Bobolinks. None without invitations need apply for tickets; for, while the boys would be glad to have them, it must be borne in mind that the khedive has a large family, and it would be impolite to crowd him.

Round-trip tickets are reduced to the low figure of $2.90. X. I. E.

Endorsing John Kelly.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 20.—Edward Newcomb, of this city, was to-day nominated by the anti-Robinson section of the democratic party for senator. An entire county ticket was also nominated. Resolutions were adopted unanimously endorsing John Kelly for governor. The convention was very largely attended.

BY HER OWN HAND.

Mary Horace Grows Weary of Life's Burdens.

Yesterday at eleven o'clock a colored woman named Mary Horsee, living on Orme street, between Harris and Baker, died from the effects of three grains of morphine taken on last Wednesday morning. For some time past she had been in exceedingly bad health, complaining of frequent and violent pains in her head and left side. She was often heard to say that she had no friends and no home, and intended to kill herself rather than live upon the charity of strangers. At the time of taking the morphine she was without a situation, being too unwell to perform the labor of washing and ironing—work for which she was best fitted both by inclination and practice. During the past season she had been in service at Catoosa Springs, where she managed to make a living. Upon her return to Atlanta, she was employed for a short time at the residence of Mr. McMillan, Marietta street, but was compelled to stop work on account of her condition of health. A short time after this she rallied, and secured another situation. But she was unequal to the task and once again gave up.

Without money, without friends, living upon the charity of a colored family in a cabin on the common which skirts Orme street she calmly resolved to put an end to a life which had become a burden. And so last Wednesday morning she took the last dime which she had in the world, and sent to Sharp's drug store, on Marietta street, and invested it in three grains of the deadly drug. She swallowed the poison without a moment's hesitation, and after staggering about the house and yard all Wednesday afternoon sank upon the bed at nightfall completely weighed down by the powerful poison. There she lay in a stupor until yesterday, when she died. With proper medical attention the unfortunate woman might have been saved. No physician went near her. No effort was made to bring her back to life. Wednesday night passed—Thursday came and went—Friday took its flight, and yet no medical attention. But Saturday; yes, Saturday came, and with it death and the coroner, who gave his verdict in accordance with the above sad facts.

A pauper, no home, no friends, three grains of morphine, no medical attention, death, the coroner, the grave! Read it, ye paid guardians of the dying poor, and let the guilt of criminal negligence rest where it belongs. It is her epitaph. The rest is silence.

STARVING MEMPHIS.

Efforts to Obtain Help from Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Frank S. Davis, president of the First national bank of Memphis, received the following dispatch from Memphis:

MEMPHIS, September 20.—We want 100,000 rations for 2,500 people in camps, and can double the number when able to assure them we can feed them; can't do so unless the government assists. Call on Dr. Billings, of the national board of health, and General Key to accompany you, to see the honorable secretary of war. We have but little money to buy provisions and twenty-three hundred people now in camps, whom we are in honor bound to feed. D. F. PORTER,
JOHN JOHNSON,
Committee.

Mr. Davis in complying with the telegram called upon the various members of the cabinet. The attorney-general referred him to the national board of health saying, that under his recent opinion the secretary of war had no authority to furnish supplies. The officials of the board of health said the law gave them no authority to disburse funds except to prevent the spread of the fever from state to state. If, however, the people now in the city would go into the camps the board would supply rations and tents for a reasonable time. Unless relief is furnished to the committee from some source great destitution and suffering will prevail.

FROM CONYERS.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars—Eighty Years Old.

CONYERS, GA., September 20.—The grand lodge I. O. F. T. at its recent session here, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. A. Hansell, G. W. C. T.; Mrs. L. Comselyed, V. T.; H. G. Everett, G. C.; J. G. Thrower, S.; Rev. J. F. Reeves, Rep.; Mrs. Churchill, Asst.; H. H. Bedsord, Sup't. C. W. T.; J. O. A. Radford, A. S.; Mrs. Churchill, I. G.; R. L. Black, O. G.; D. C. Oliver, W. C.; R. A. McMahan, T.; A. J. Haygood, Marshal; W. C. Richards, Messenger.

A prohibition petition is now circulating and is receiving many signatures.

Rev. J. N. Glenn, a well-known and beloved Methodist minister, died a few days ago in his 80th year.

The way cotton is coming in is surprising and the daily receipts at Daniell's warehouse will soon run up into the hundreds.

Many of our people fear that the impeachment fever is raging too high—that it is verging on persecution, and that it is controlled by no higher motive than the natural antipathy which the "outs" cherish against the "ins."

The Finest Building in the South.

It is a remarkable fact that in one of the newest of the southern states, in a city on the gulf, there should spring up a building whose massive strength, artistic beauty and excellence should more than favorably compare with the best structures north or west. No finer, more thoughtfully or intelligently treated piece of architecture stands on the continent than the Galveston cotton exchange. Built of Philadelphia pressed brick and white marble, the effect is rich in the extreme. Among the exquisite pieces of stone carving that adorns the building is a belt course of cotton flowers and bolls picturesquely interwoven. Above the portico, carved in stone, is a bale of cotton surmounted by a crown—an original idea of the architect for indicating what the commercial world has acknowledged long ago, viz: "cotton is king!" In the cornice, also carven in metal, are two large heads of a bull and bear that tell their own story pointedly enough. A very critical writer in the October number of Harper's Monthly, at the close of an article on "Texas," makes the following note: "The cotton exchange building at Galveston is extremely ornate, and as a specimen of mercantile architecture has few peers on this side of the Atlantic." The exchange was designed by Mr. John Moser, F. A. I. A. (Fellow of the American Institute of Architects), who also supervised the erection of it. This gentleman, attracted by the progressive character of the gate city, has decided to make his home with us. We welcome Mr. Moser, and assure him that Atlanta merits the honor of his presence, and will not fail to appreciate the high order of his talent. Mr. Moser has connected himself with the old and well-known firm of Fay & Bruyan. We heartily wish the new firm success. A fine photograph of the Galveston cotton exchange may be seen at the studio of the architect's son, Mr. James Moser, the portrait painter, 28 Whitehall street. Mr. Goodman's picture store.

Carolina Duelists.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 20.—The Daily News of this evening contains the particulars of the arrest of Mr. J. J. Dargan and Major Joseph H. Earle, both members of the South Carolina legislature from Sumter county, who came to this city last night for the purpose of fighting a duel. Dispatches from Sumter to the city police caused the arrest of all the parties, who were placed under bonds to keep the peace in this state. The affair grew out of an old feud. One of the parties say the difficulty will not be settled until one or the other is killed. Both men are known as brave and fearless. The fight will probably take place somewhere in North Carolina.

Adger's Liabilities.

CHARLESTON, September 20.—There is no authentic statement yet of the liabilities of Jas. Adger & Co. They are currently reported to be nearly two million dollars. The Peoples' bank, which is one of the losers, made an assignment to-day and will wind up. This is the state bank, distinct from the Peoples' National bank, which is not affected.

The Broken Bank.

MONTREAL, September 20.—The shareholders of the Consolidated bank have called upon the directors to make good four hundred thousand dollars deficit. They have asked the government to investigate the bank's account and punish the officers if guilty, and have resolved to throw the bank into liquidation.

SOME SOLEMN FACTS.

"BILLY IN THE LOW GROUNDS."

Reflections Into Which Fodder-Pulling Launched Mr. William Arp—From Which He Rises Up to Enter His Protest Against Darwin's Monkey Theory.

Written for The Constitution.

If facts are stuborn things, then pulling fodder in the low grounds is a fact. There aint a redeeming circumstance about it. Its working on a continual strain to pull it, and there's no fun in tyeing it up, and I reckon that the toting of it two or three hundred yards to the wagon road, ten bandles at a time, stepping like a blind horse over corn-stalks bent down, and tripping up in tangled morning glories, and every now and then losing your holt and having to load up again, and all the time smothered up so that you can't see where you are going, and not a breath of refreshing air to cool you, is about the meanest business I have yet experienced. Its all fact—solemn fact—no romance, no poetry, no joke. But that aint all of it. Its got to be hauled and then be thrown up in the barn loft and stacked away, and if theres any hotter place to work in than a barn loft I dont know it, and Ive been considering that after its all done you cant sell it for more than a dollar a hundred, and right now in my present frame of mind if I had any to sell and some fellow without any soul was to offer me 90 cents I should hit him if it was the last lick I ever struck. They may jew me on corn and wheat and cotton and potatoes, but I wont be jewed on my fodder by nobody. It does seem to me that all this sort of work ought to be done by machinery or not done at all. The fact is, I don't believe in fodder pulling, though it is the very best forage for a horse or a milk cow in the world, and is always worth more than it brings. I think the corn ought to be sowed or drilled like wheat and cut down in the same way, and that would git rid of the worst part of old-fashioned fodder pulling and give ten times as much forage for the same amount of manual labor. One of my nabors, who is regarded as the best farmer in the settlement, is now mowing down a mixture of rag weeds and crab grass that followed his wheat crop, and he says its good ruffness for stock, and they will clean it all up, for they love a varygated food just like folks. Well I'm glad to know it, and I'm going to do likewise, and let your farming editor know the result, for if there's any virtue in rag weeds, everybody ought to know it—especially them farmers about Kingston who have been feeding on dog fennel so long their cattle have all turned yaller and they are selling em off as full blooded Jerseys. I always thought that rag weeds and crab grass was ordained to follow small grain and shade the ground from the summer's sun, but I never did know where it come from under certain circumstances. Its all an unexplored wilderness to me. Last year there wasent a rag weed in my corn and a mighty little grass, and I sowed wheat upon the land and now the weeds are about five feet high, all over it, and so thick you cant walk through em, and I want to know where they come from. About a month ago I cut some of the weeds down and the grass come up just as rank and thick and I'm mowing it for hay and I would like to know where the grass come from. Last year there wasent a morning glory in my clover field and now its full of them and I want to know how they got there. In the spring I graded off a little rise in my front yard and dug down two feet into the clay and the slate and left it to sweat and hard to sprout peas and in less than a month the bull nettles and pepper grass and other weeds had sprouted up all over it and it bothers me to know where they come from. Gimpson weeds and opodeldock or some other dock will just spontane anywhere around a horse lot or cow pen or an old house in a field, and I dont understand that, for the birds wont eat the seed nor carry them and they are too heavy to blow around. Theres young hickory bushes all over my woods and nary old one in a quarter of a mile. If you cut down an oak forrest pines will come up thick all over it, and if you cut down a pine forrest oaks will come up. acorns or no acorns. A few years ago the bed of the creek on my farm was changed and now theres a young grape brake coming up in a new place, and canes dont blossom nor bear seed. How did they get there? May be all these things spontane according to the new fangled doctrine of evolution, and if so then I reckon I'm an evolutioner for I'm obliged to believe that under certain conditions of soil and atmosphere plants can originate themselves without seed. The other day I locked up a piece of cheese where a fly couldn't find it, but the mites got into it some way from the

ATLANTA, GA., September 20.—Messrs. Wilson, Hulbert and others—Gentlemen: Your communication of this date is before me. Replying thereto I would say that nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet you and every member of my old brigade in a reunion this fall. As the brigade was composed of the 4th, 12th, 21st and 44th regiments, that were raised mostly in middle and southwest Georgia, I am of the opinion that some central point would be most suitable for the meeting. Therefore I suggest Macon, and the third day of the state fair, as the most suitable time. Assuring you of my hearty co-operation in this movement, and thanking you for the flattering terms of your note, I am very truly yours, PHILIP COOK.

Fine Apples.

Mr. J. H. Warren brought to THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday some fine specimens of the Warren apple. They are large and finely flavored.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Important Meeting of the School Directors Last Night.

The board of education held an important meeting last night. Governor Brown telegraphed that he was detained in Chattanooga and Mr. David Mayer, vice-president, took the chair.

The special committee on the subject of inadequate accommodations in the schools for the pupils seeking admittance, through their chairman, Hon. N. J. Hammond, made the following report:

REPORT.

The committee on teachers and text books with Governor Brown and Mayor Calhoun making a special committee to whom was referred the matter of disposing of the present pressure for seats in the schools, report as follows:

To cut off the eighth grade would cause much dissatisfaction and give but little if any relief Besides, some of the committee believe that we cannot legally exclude from our schools children between the school ages prescribed by law, to-wit: from six to eighteen years.

To teach part of the children in the forenoon and the others in the afternoon would be objectionable for many reasons. If the same teachers taught all the day, with double night work in reviewing exercises, marking, etc., they should receive extra pay. If we employed other teachers they must be paid. This plan would render the teaching of all imperfect, by reason of interruptions, etc.

We cannot do justice in the premises without more room. To get that we must have more money. No money can be had till the October meeting of the mayor and council. We ask that the building committee of this board meet them in October and get what they can for such purpose. For economy and efficiency we favor putting additions to one or more of the grammar schools as soon as possible.

N. J. HAMMOND, Chairman.

The above report was adopted and its recommendations will be acted upon at the earliest practicable day.

RULE AS TO RESIDENT PUPILS.

The following rule was adopted as rule 67 of the board:

To entitle resident pupils to admission to any of the public schools, they must have taken up their residence within the corporate limits of the city, animo manendi, and no pupil whose residence is temporary, and for the purpose only of obtaining the benefit of the schools, shall be admitted; nor shall any pupil be admitted whose parents or guardians are non-resident.

[To the uninitiated we will explain that "animo manendi" in the above rule means "with the intention of remaining."]

Two other important questions were settled by the board and are as follows:

1. That no soldier residing in the city has the right to send his children to the public schools without payment of tuition fees.

2. That all pupils present with their classes on the last day of the last term and regularly promoted shall have preference in their classes.

The returns show that there are 1,783 white children in the four grammar schools and 2,980 in the high and white and

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 21, 1879.

A DISPATCH from Liverpool states that fine samples of the Egyptian crop are coming in, and that the prospects of a large crop are still very good. This crop will probably exceed 400,000 bales. This is but another reason why our growers of cotton should hurry to market all the cotton that they expect to sell during the next ninety days.

THE Gainesville Argus insists that Mr. Jacobs, of New York, was never speaker of the lower house of the legislature. We are inclined to think the Argus is right—it generally is. Mr. Jacobs served in the lower house from 1866 to 1875, not as its speaker, but as the leader of the democratic side of the house on the floor. He is now a member of the senate.

THE cities that have hated rivals are now busily engaged in gathering in all the little towns within reach of them. They propose to be heeled before General Walker's canvassers begin the dreadful work of disproving their latest numerical assertions. Atlanta, conscious of her numbers, does not take a hand in this business, although there are two or three suburban retreats that are really part and parcel of herself.

THE New York Herald in trying to give the enterprise of building small neighborhood cotton-spinning mills on every water power in the south a lift, puts its advocacy on the novel ground that "the little mill plan is morally opposed to the Yazoo plan, and every hamlet which has a factory is, in all that is politically and socially desirable, many years in advance of those 'cross roads' whose only attractive spot is a tavern."

MEMPHIS refugees who have never had the yellow fever are now in a good position to declare that they are not afraid of the epidemic; for they will not soon be permitted to risk their lives in their own city. They are now exiles, and so must remain until the disease is no longer to be feared—probably until frost comes. The authorities are certainly displaying a great deal of sense and nerve in handling the fever. The lesson of last year has not been forgotten.

THE space that we can spare in the trade and fair issue of THE CONSTITUTION—the edition of October 1st—was largely taken last week. During the present week a large amount of the matter is to be prepared for the mammoth number, and we hope all will co-operate to lengthen and hasten the work. Matter for the big issue cannot be prepared too soon now. Enough is already known to warrant the statement that it will fully represent Atlanta's trade and business prospects.

THE Butler democratic convention elected four delegates to represent the state at large in the next democratic national convention. To make sure that there would be no vacancy in the list of four when the convention meets, alternates were also named. These four delegates will be confronted by a contesting delegation; but at present they enjoy the distinction of being the only men who have any sort of titles to seats in that gathering. Ex-Congressman Tarbox is at the head of the delegation. He holds that the question of regularity should be settled by the size of the vote—which is certainly a doctrine well calculated to foster divisions.

Now that the New York Tribune has completed its story of the repudiation of public debts in the south, we hope it will have the fairness to add several chapters on the work of northern repudiators. Let it tell the story of the repudiation of the entire railroad state debt by the republican state of Minnesota; of the repudiation of $5,547,000 by sixteen counties and nine cities in the republican state of Kansas, and of the repudiation of $8,517,000 in seventeen counties and five cities of the republican state of Illinois. If it will favor us with all the facts connected with these acts of repudiation, we will agree to furnish many more instances of absolute repudiation in northern states for pictorial presentation in its broad columns.

Tilden in Georgia.

In the report of a recent interview, Mr. Stephens is credited with saying that there are not ten Tilden men in the Georgia legislature, and with the further remark that "the Atlanta paper"—meaning THE CONSTITUTION—is endeavoring to create a feeling for Tilden. It frequently happens that even the wisest and best men make mistakes. Mr. Stephens is mistaken when he says there are not ten Tilden men in the legislature, and he is also mistaken in asserting that THE CONSTITUTION is endeavoring to get up a feeling for Tilden—though it has a perfect right to do so, should its editor feel so disposed. Our reporter who investigated the legislature in this matter was hunting for anti-Tilden men; was testing, in other words, the truth of the statement, rather freely made, that there was a large and powerful element of opposition to Mr. Tilden in Georgia. The result of the interviews with the members of the legislature showed that if there was no enthusiasm for Tilden there was no earnest opposition to him, provided, as a matter of course, that he was found to be the most available man when the national democratic convention meets. The nominee of that convention will receive the solid electoral vote of the southern states, no matter whether his name is Tilden, Ewing, Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks, Field, Hancock or Davis. Some of these gentlemen would create more enthusiasm than the others, but any of them will receive the electoral votes of the southern states.

Railroads and Direct Legislation.

It is not at all singular that the railroad bill passed by the house and transmitted to the senate should be marked by crudeness and confusion, or that comparatively few of the members should be aware of the nature and scope of its provisions, for the truth is, the more the question of railroad legislation is discussed, the more difficult and confusing does it become—the more dubious do its probable results appear. It is little wonder, therefore, that the bill as it stands should be marked by the doubts and misgivings with which the legislative mind entered upon the experiment—an experiment the delicacy and difficulty of which become more and more apparent at every step.

In a desultory series of articles appearing in THE CONSTITUTION more than a year ago, we endeavored to emphasize the nature and extent of the difficulties that would have to be overcome. One of these difficulties, and one which is apt to confuse and perplex those who have not taken the trouble to give the matter serious thought, is the apparent discrepancy between the charges for through and local freights. It seems absurd to say that freight can be carried from Atlanta to Savannah at less cost than it can be carried to Jonesboro, and yet experience has demonstrated that such is the fact. A little reflection will show why this is so, and will also show why legislation that attempts to enforce anything more than a relative equality must either fail or, if it succeed, work injury to the railroads. The same laws that give long hauls the advantage over short hauls make the profits of wholesale dealers in any sort of merchandize relatively greater than the profits of retail dealers. These laws are natural and immutable, and cannot be disposed of by legislation. As well attempt to legislate away the profits of wholesale dealers; as well complain because the merchant who buys in bulk can obtain his goods cheaper than the individual who buys at retail. This is merely one of the lesser details of direct legislation, and we have alluded to it merely to show the difficulty that must attend any attempt in that direction. One of the notable features of the bill now before the senate, if we are not mistaken, is the provision which deprives to the people of Georgia the benefits of through freights, and another feature is the failure to properly recognize the facts that the railroads, so far as the carrying of freights is concerned, are merely the means of commercial intercourse between sellers and buyers—shippers and receivers. Shippers are entitled to quite as much consideration as receivers; and this opens up for discussion a very interesting and still more delicate branch of direct legislation.

Statements That Misled.

A Mr. Knott of the interior department, seems to have been detailed to prepare tables and "conclusions" for campaign purposes. He did the work at any rate wholly in the interest, not of the public who pay him, but of the republican party that keeps him in place. We give his so-called conclusions touching Georgia, more as a sample of his entire paper:

In Georgia in 1866 the registered vote of the state was, white, 96,262; colored, 95,973; and in 1876 the republicans polled, even upon the confederate count, for General Hayes, 50,446 votes. At the congressional election for 1878, the republican vote almost wholly disappeared; only 5,257 votes were cast, or, rather counted—3,643 for Wade in the first, and 1,614 for Archer in the ninth district; 69,868 votes elected the nine members of the present house, a solid anti-republican delegation to congress. In 1876, in the third congressional district of the state, the republicans polled 4,240 votes for Pierce, for congress; but in 1878, only two years later, Cook, democrat, was elected by 6,202 votes—a democratic gain of only 2,628. What had become of the 4,240 republican votes polled in 1876 for Pierce? In 1876, in the eighth district, Alex. H. Stephens was elected to the house by a total vote of only 3,356 against 28 scattering. In 1876, in the fifth district, the republicans polled 4,578 votes for Gove, for congress, but in 1878, Blount, democrat, was elected to the house by a total vote of only 3,102. What had become of the 1,478 republican votes polled for Gove in 1875, only two years before? What, indeed, had become of the 50,446 polled only two years before, in 1876, for Hayes—suppressed by the ku-klux in blood, and terrorism, and fraud.

We do not care to correct Mr. Knott's misstatements of fact, nor to waste much space in calling attention to his seeming ignorance of southern matters. For surely he is not ignorant of the fact that the republicans of the south, either by order or of their own volition, did, after the general election of 1876, decide to break up their party machinery and to refuse to put up candidates for office. This was done, doubtless, to promote the solidification of the north by enabling republicans to declare, first, that the south had become solid, and secondly, that free elections were impossible in the south. In pursuance of this cold-blooded but perhaps far-seeing policy, the reductions in the republican vote that Mr. Knott rehearses were brought about; and no one knows better than Mr. Knott or his immediate superiors that the reasons he gives for the losses in question are the merest moonshine—are in fact the boldest departures from the truth that partisan warfare ever produced. But it is upon such distortions as these that the republicans are going to the people; and if the people have not intelligence enough to see through them at this late day, then there is very little use in trying to open their eyes. If they accept Mr. Knott's "conclusions" as the truth, they are either wilfully blind or unpatriotically indifferent.

The European War Cloud.

The cable brought during the past week disquieting news from the political and money centers of the old world, until all were led to believe that none of the powers are resting securely under the existing state of affairs. Not one of them, unless it be recuperating France, seems to be satisfied with that shallowest of all instruments, the Berlin treaty. Even poor, weak, war-trodden Turkey has no respect for it, and does not hesitate to disobey its provisions. It settled nothing, and there is scarcely a nation in Europe that has not a desire or a grievance that war might promote. Russia wants Bulgaria and all the rest of Turkey that she can get. The late war brought her a great burden of debt but little that is substantial. Then, too, she has large hopes of conquest in Central Asia, and in that direction she is brought face to face with England by the uprising in Afghanistan. Nor is this all. The triple alliance has been dissolved, and Germany has formed a close alliance with Austria that is antagonistic to Russia's Danubian hopes. Austria wants to extend her new Slavonic acquisition to Salonica on the Ægean sea; Germany wants the German provinces of Austria; Italy wants to control the Adriatic; France wants Alsace and Lorraine and revenge; England—poor England—wants Afghanistan and security in India, and little Greece wants a slice of Turkey. None of the conditions of the different states favor peace. The tone of the Russian and German papers is very belligerent; and the latter power is strengthening all the defenses on the Russian side of her territory. English journals do not hesitate to assert that the renewal of war in Afghanistan is due to Russian intrigue, and the Russian organs reciprocate by declaring that England will not be permitted to have her own way in that rebellious land. No country is disarming—all are filled with a feeling of insecurity and unrest. The cloud may blow over, but it is plain that an outbreak is far more probable in the near future than a condition of real peace. Even the internal condition of the different countries is such that to large classes war would be a less evil than the miseries that they have to endure. America alone of the great nations of the earth is at peace. Blessed with immense harvests, she sees nothing worse ahead than the bloodless conflicts of short-sighted and selfish politicians.

GENERAL CUMPSY SHERMAN should visit Atlanta again. We want to get hold of him and cure his dyspepsia. We don't want to see him get to wallowing in the same ditch with his Buddy John.

BROTHER BEECHER says: "Gentleness lifts a man out of himself," and the New Orleans Picayune adds that "a rough sea will do the work quicker." Nevertheless, the fact remains that the gentlest gentleness and the most riotously rough sea would spend more time upon the job than the average Georgia mule. One of these humble animals will lift a man out of himself, and leave nothing as a souvenir for the coroner but a pair of suspenders and a pocket corkscrew. And yet the Georgia mule is an humble animal. He does not crave notoriety.

ZACH CHANDLER always opens his campaigns in a spirited manner. He does it with his little corkscrew.

THE Springfield Republican advises the business men of the south to go into politics. The suggestion is a good one, and might be appropriately addressed to the business men of the whole country. The great trouble now is that those most interested in good government and the economical management of public affairs not only take small interest in current politics, but frequently refuse to go to the polls and vote.

CHASTINE COX is getting jealous of the attention bestowed upon Capoul by the fair sex in New York. He declares that women are as inconstant as the new moon.

OUR gifted contemporary, the Cleveland Herald, is not bubbling over with the enthusiasm of certain success as frequently as of yore; but even now the impression one gets from its columns would lead one to believe that it is not necessary for more than one-third of the republican voters to go to the polls in Ohio in order to defeat Ewing. And yet, the republican leaders are not only endeavoring to get all their voters out, but are anxious to purchase recruits.

AND now here comes John Logan who ups and says he'll be dumb if we ain't a nation. Somehow or other we feel glad to know that this gifted man takes this view.

IF the fact had not been demonstrated every year for nearly a quarter of a century that the farmers of Georgia prefer to raise cotton at a dead loss to cultivating other crops at a large profit, we would advise them to sow largely of small grain this season in order to take advantage of the high prices of next year. But our advice would be thrown away; and certainly, if the experienced husbandman is inclined to amuse himself by growing cotton no one has any right to complain. It is a sort of dissipation that lies in the direction of industry.

Now, if never before, the truthful Jeemses of the republican press may say that Redpath is a non est man.

The greatest moral victory of the period is the fact that all the squaws fled from the Indian reservations as soon as Schurz and his preposterous legs came in sight. Only the more lascivious of the bucks stood their ground.

JOHN SHERMAN builds fences and offenses. He will not return to October to mend matters until after the 14th of Ohio.

WOULDN'T it be manlier in the Tammany democrats to come right out and vote for Conkling's tool, instead of pretending to vote for John Kelly? Why not support Cornell directly instead of indirectly?

CIVIL service reform appears to be a very vague and uncertain affair. In fact it is extremely Hayesy.

DONN PIATT is troubled because a monument is to be erected to Custer. Piatt, it must be remembered, has already erected his own monument, and it is of brass, eighteen carat fine. McGarrahan, who happened to hit this monument under the left eye, was compelled to carry his arm in a sling seven weeks.

THEY say Colonel Susan B. Anthony is thin enough to be a French actress. But then—good gracious!—she has never had the preliminary training.

IT is a comfort to know that after all the free advertising the boys gave Bernhardt, she isn't coming over. Presently they will be alluding to her as French Sal. Miff a North American paragrapher if you want to see the queen's English slung around in chunks and slices.

THE Howadji of Harper's Weekly is giving his crow time to get thoroughly toasted.

IF in prowling around through the jungles of Afghanistan the British lion should disturb the repose of the Russian bear nobody would be surprised. But in that case her majesty's subjects should be prepared to have a good deal of fun.

SPEAKING of missing people, what has become of Squirt Sikes and his husband? We Americans are very careless of each other's whereabouts.

doir articles of Prince Polo, of the Herald, the country will see a circus performance absolutely unrivalled.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S new play is entitled "My Partner." It is a thoroughly American play in all but the fact that it does not wind up with "My Partner" slipped off to Canada.

WENDELL PHILLIPS blushes because he is an American citizen. We always thought he was too highly honored at his birth. He was cut out for a Zulu.

KEARNEY should make the welcome speech to Grant in San Francisco. That would make the reception a thoroughly respectable affair.

IT is suspected that the steamed oysters of Washington have a bad effect on national legislation. Colonel Silson Hutchins should see to the reform of this great evil.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE: Appalled by the fecundity of the musical journalists of the country, Colonel Sam Small has given up his original idea of writing a comic opera and will devote himself to the construction of the "Opossum Oratorio." Mr. Small will dedicate his work to "Old Si" and will draw upon the camp-meeting songs of the colored Methodists of the south for his music. The words will be furnished by the Rev. Mr. Harris.

IN GENERAL.

—A bolt is an important article of political hardware.

—The Ponca Indian fund of Boston has reached $1,500.

—The left hand of the Blaine movement is Senator Allison, of Iowa.

—At Lord Skelmersdale's sale this month twenty cows brought over $31,000.

—Human beings in Africa are said to be more afraid of gorillas than of lions.

—Now that England has captured Cetewayo, the best use she can make of him is to teach British generals how to fight.

—Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague turns up at her home near Washington. Her three daughters are with her.

—The president has not bought a steam yacht and does not intend to buy one, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Judge Belva Lockwood, the irrepressible female lawyer, is a candidate for appointment as a member of the school board at Washington.

—The queen is in the kitchen eating bread and honey, and the honey is made by American bees, and the bread is made from American flour.

—Socialism is daily extending its influence in Switzerland, owing to its energetic championship by the many communists expelled from France and Germany who have settled there.

—The duke of Argyll also imagined that Alexander Hamilton was once president of the United States. The duke has read history to some purpose; he seems to have struck new facts right along.

—Mr. Asa Payne, of Scott county, Kentucky, the son of General Payne, of the war of 1812, is said to be the oldest living graduate of West Point. He is ninety-one years old, and was a member of the first class.

—The rumor that Mrs. Justice Stephen J Field has joined the Roman Catholic church is confirmed. It has created not a little stir in social circles, where it is well known that Mrs. Field's mother is violently anti-Catholic in her religious prejudices.

—Mrs. William B. Astor is the most richly dressed woman in America, and boasts of designing her own dresses. We think most women would be glad to do the same if they had the money to meet the bill.—The Capital.

—Some folks wonder why it is that a man worth a quarter of a million will step off the sidewalk into the mud to pick up a lost cent. The reason is plain enough. He does it to prevent a man worth half a million from getting hold of the cash.—Detroit Free Press.

—Oh, what a thing is love!
It cometh from above,
And lighteth like a dove
On some.
But some it never hits,
Except to give them fits,
And take away their wits—
Oh, hum!
—Boston Transcript.

—Pierre Lorillard is excavating from solid rock a harbor for his yacht in front of his princely mansion at Newport, R. I. There will be three feet of water at low tide. Mr. Lorillard desires to have a landing place on his own grounds, and for this incurs great expense.

—A Louisiana man made a vow that if his lottery ticket drew $5,000 he would take $2,000 and build a church. The ticket drew $8,500, and after a long struggle with his conscience the man presented an orphan asylum with ten pounds of brown sugar and let his vow go at that.—Detroit Free Press.

—London World tells us that the babymania which is now raging in France is not of English but of yankee origin. French ladies simply keep a pair of scales in the nursery, and betting between themselves on the weight of their offspring. In the families of the French upper classes there are seldom more than two or three children.

—The Italian government is about to construct a large observatory on Mount Etna. A site has been selected at a height of 9,652 feet above the level of the sea, near the Casa degl' Inglesi, so called from a building erected there in 1811 by the English during their occupation of Sicily. The purity of the atmosphere is so great at this elevation that the planets can be observed with the naked eye almost as well as with telescopes of low power through the thick atmosphere of towns. Venus, when shining alone in the heavens, casts a distinct shadow. This will be the second loftiest observatory in the world, the United States signal station at Pike's Peak, in Colorado, at an elevation of 14,336 feet, being the loftiest station.

—The foolhardy performance of Captain James Swan, "the man crocodile," at the Theater Comique, in Providence, R. I., came near resulting fatally the other evening. He was in a large plate-glass tank of water with an alligator six feet long, and, after stirring up the reptile till it was furious, he tore open its jaws and placed his head between them. Quick as a flash they closed, and Swan's death seemed certain. With almost superhuman exertion he freed himself, however, and sprang out of the tank, his cheeks being deeply gashed by the alligator's teeth. In a moment he returned to the water, forced the reptile into submission and went on with his exhibition.

—The eighteenth centenary of the destruction of Pompeii, which will be celebrated on the 25th of September, is now fast approaching, and tickets of invitation are being sent far and wide. Without a ticket no one will be permitted to enter, for the usual mode of procuring entrance by payment at the gates will be suspended. The programme of the proceedings is printed on the back of the card. An address will be delivered by the Commendatore Ruggiero, the director, in the Basilica, at 10 o'clock. From 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock will be occupied with visits to the principal points of interest, after which there will be a special excavation. There will be one of the festivities usual on occasions of public demonstrations, and their absence will indicate great good taste. Although for the public the fete will hardly possess any considerable interest, literary and scientific men will have a great treat.

—"The old queen's bench prison is advertised for sale. A speculator has the brilliant idea of purchasing the premises, in order to turn them into a club for the declassés, under the style and title of the Sponging house. Nobody is to be eligible to membership unless he can prove that he has compounded with his creditors, served a term as a financial purge, failed to meet his engagements at Tatt's on a settling day, sojourned at Boulogne-sur-Mer, or has done something of a kindred nature. The atrium of the building is to be graced with busts of Dick Sheridan, Theodore Hook, and of him who was once known as "the first gentleman in Europe." All orders are to be strictly accompanied by prepayment in bullion. I can foresee that this will be the jolliest rendezvous in town, and a most successful venture for the promoter. As in Australia, in the last generation, it will be considered excessively bad form to make any allusions to personal antecedents. There is just one dangerous feature about the undertaking—too many men may ruin themselves temporarily in order to qualify for admission."—London World.

—Daniel Drew was born in Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., on July 29, 1797. His parents were poor. He spent a short time at the village school, and got a very slender education. For a time he did days' work on a farm, and was once engaged in driving a team of mules, but at the age of sixteen he enlisted as a volunteer in the army and served during the war with Great Britain as a private soldier. After the war he became a cattle broker, and as such became acquainted with Vanderbilt. He and Vanderbilt run the famous People's line to Albany. After a long career of success as a steamboat manager, Drew and Vanderbilt bought the Stonington and Boston railroad in 1850. Six years later he became interested in the Erie road, then in great pecuniary difficulty, and advanced several millions to help the company out of their trouble. In the following year he and Mr. Vanderbilt got possession of the Harlem railroad, but in 1864 the commodore, suspecting treachery on the part of his colleague, cornered him and secured sole control. Mr. Drew had been for a long time prominent in Wainut street, and at the time of the arrival of James Fisk was known as the leader of the bear interests. He was much taken with the pluck of the young adventurer, and employed him to negotiate the sale of his Bristol line of steamers. Fisk entered into a combination with Jay Gould and others, purchased two of the nine steamers for $1,350,000, and afterward bought the remaining seven for $1,000,000. After this his Wall-street fights were bitter, and ultimately the Vanderbilt crowd squeezed him out entirely. He was in all the quarreling over Erie up to a late day.

My Mariner.

Oh, he goes away singing,
Singing over the sea!
Oh, he comes again, bringing
Joy and himself to me!
Down through the rosemary hollow
And up the wet beach I ran,
My heart in a flutter to follow
The flight of my sailor man.

Fie on a husband sitting
Still in the house at home!
Give me a mariner, flitting
And flashing over the foam!
Give me a voice resounding
The songs of the breezy main!
Give me a free heart bounding
Evermore hither again!

Coming is better than going;
But never was queen so grand
As I, while I watch him blowing
Away from the lazy land.
I have wedded an ocean rover,
And with him I own the sea;
Yet ever the waves come over,
And anchor, my lad, by me!

Hark to his billowy laughter,
Blithe on the homeward tide!
Hark to it, heart! up and after;
Off to the harbor side;
Down through the rosemary hollow
And over the sand-hills, light
And swift as a sea-bird, follow;
And ho! for a sail in sight!
—Lucy Larcom, in Harper's Magazine.

The State Press on the Situation.

Rome Courier.

We hope all guilty persons connected with the government will be exposed and brought to merited punishment.

Augusta Evening News.

The court of impeachment has found Comptroller Goldsmith guilty, and refused to remove the clause disqualifying him from hereafter holding office. Sentence will be pronounced to-day. The opinion is becoming prevalent that one of the most conscientious, upright and honest men around the capitol has been beheaded. If Wash. Goldsmith is guilty, the pruning knife should be used freely. That he is the victim of misplaced confidence no one will deny, and to disqualify him from holding office is cruel in the extreme. There are few better men naturally in public office than W. L. Goldsmith.

Albany News.

It strikes us that the greater part of the opposition to Governor Colquitt is of the extremely sorehead kind. We have not heard or read an argument against him that was free from malice or the latent spirit of disappointed ambition. On the contrary, much of the opposition has been hurled at him through the medium of base inuendo or wilful defamation. We are yet to hear of the first serious dignified charge that implicates him in any practice unbecoming the honor of a gentleman or the dignity of his high position. We await the facts, figures or arguments going to show that he has not made an able, patriotic and useful governor.

Cedartown Advertiser.

We conclude, first, that the state has lost nothing by Colonel Renfroe's administration; second, that he has saved the state thousands of dollars without extra charge, and third, that the legislature is running investigation mad. The cost of impeachment will cost the state ten times as much as Colonel Renfroe has received. We believe in receiving the fugitive from the banks he violated the constitution in its letter, but it does seem that a reproof from the legislature would have been sufficient. He certainly evidenced no interest among the state, and discontinued the receiving any funds from the banks as soon as the illegality was brought to his notice.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

If we were a senator in the Georgia legislature we could not, under the circumstances, vote to impeach State Treasurer Renfroe, but we feel as if we could conscientiously compliment him for his economical management of the state's finances. These are the conclusions we have arrived at since reading the evidence so far developed. Renfroe's salary is two thousand dollars. He was required to give a bond of two hundred thousand dollars. It was difficult to make the bond, but bankers and large capitalists agreed to go upon his bond provided he would deposit the state's money in certain banks that they deemed safe. The banks were named and Governor Colquitt approved them. Afterward the banks agreed to allow the bondsmen 5 per cent on the money deposited through their indorsement. The bondsmen accepted the interest, and gave Renfroe a small portion of it—say five thousand dollars. The law forbids the treasurer from receiving interest on the state's money, and in this Mr. Renfroe violated the law, but he has only followed in the footsteps of every state treasurer for forty years. The state has not lost a dollar in the transaction. Mr. Renfroe has not been charged with any further violation of the law, and the people will not condemn him, nor the legislature impeach him. Two thousand dollars is too small a salary for such an office and with such a bond, and the state cannot get a competent and honest man to fill the place for the miserable stipend.

How the Outside Press View It.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

Georgia shows a disposition to deal promptly with defaulting officials. The comptroller-general has been found guilty on eight articles of impeachment and the treasurer is now to be tried. The people of that state should see that these defaulters get their dues. Taxes in the south are hard to carry and the tax-payers won't stand any nonsense in the way of stealing from the public purse.

Houston Telegram, dem.

The resignation of Georgia comptroller, General Smith, in the face of his arraignment for high crimes and misdemeanors, is, of course, a confession of guilt. The assistant treasurer, Murphy, also follows suit. But Governor Colquitt, who is neither a fool nor the representative of a ring for despoiling the state treasury, won't accept. Doubtless, official thieves, high toned, honorable gentlemen, too pure for their virtue to be even questioned, might be found in other states besides Georgia, were vigorous search instituted.

Dallas, Texas, Herald, dem.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, refuses to accept the resignations of Goldsmith, comptroller of the currency, and Murphy, assistant treasurer, against whom the legislature preferred articles of impeachment for fraud in their offices and those worthies will have to go to trial. Grant, when president, did not do business this way. When Belknap was impeached, his resignation was accepted, and the true inwardness of his bribery and corruption, together with that of the whole Grant administration, was kept from the knowledge of the people. Governor Colquitt was right to bring these democrats to trial that their infamy, if they were guilty, may be laid bare to all the world.

1880 and What It Means.

Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

There will be a bitter battle for the house, and the chances are rather with the democracy. Then can the republicans carry the country by storm next summer, and defeat the democrats everywhere outside the solid south so overwhelmingly that the returning board must give way like a flood-gate? Certainly no impression can be made by any republican candidate upon the solid south. In half a dozen southern states the majority of the people are disfranchised. The war amendments of the constitution are openly and boastfully nullified. The shot-gun is supreme. Give the Tweed machinery full force in the preparation of frauds in and about New York, and include the "pocket" of Indiana in the solid south, and we have a democratic majority in the electoral college, irrespective of the public opinion of the United States. It is a question, therefore, whether it is possible for the republicans to save the next presidency. They can, however, recover that great seat of power, which they first lost—the house of representatives—and thus prevent the unspeakable calamity of the fall of the whole government into the hands of the caucuss that controls congress. The main question next year will be, not whether the republicans can hold the presidency, but whether they can gain the house.

Kelly and Cornell Bargaining.

Baltimore American, rep.

The New York Graphic furnishes this outline of the bargain which it asserts is being fixed up between the republican managers and John Kelly: "1. Kelly to remain in field until sundown on election day. 2. In consideration of his so doing the republican central committee to furnish $25,000 towards the campaign fund of Tammany hall. 3. If Cornell is elected governor he is not to approve any measure relating to the local government unless it be agreeable to Kelly. 4. The republicans to run a straight ticket this fall, and permit Tammany and anti-Tammany to fight the battle out for supremacy in this city and county; and 5. The republican aldermanic nominees to be permitted to vote to confirm a successor to Comptroller Kelly in the autumn of 1880 in case Mayor Cooper makes a nomination." This is of the class of important, if true. The situation is certainly one that invites bargains, but the question is whether if the campaign is brought down to a question of dicker, the tapping of Tilden's barrel may not be the most potent factor in determining the result. The republican managers had better put their reliance in square hard work, for Tammany's opposition helps as well as hurts Robinson.

The South and the Presidency.

New Orleans Picayune.

Numerous southern politicians by trade, here and there, will be clamoring for certain named candidates, trusting that they will be remembered and rewarded if the statesman named by them should be nominated and elected. We advise northern democrats to pay no attention to them at all, but to go forward and plan for themselves the battle which they will be obliged to fight under leaders of their own choice. We take it for granted that northern democrats know best how to win New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, and know best under what standard-bearer to go into the fight. It will therefore be wise in southern democrats to take good care not to embarrass our northern friends. The campaign before them will tax their utmost powers, and it is only just to add that they should have the choice of the champion democrat who is to lead them through a fierce struggle to a brilliant victory. Our southern states will surely ratify any nomination the northern democracy may agree upon.

How Votes are Gained up North.

Washington Republican.

The obliteration of all vestiges of radical rule when the democrats return to power—when they do, mind you—will include a revision of our coinage system on a method more extensive than that already begun by Alex. Stephens. All the dies will be changed; the motto "In God we trust" will be abandoned, and the profile of some southern goddess will be substituted for the representation of that chuckle-cheeked Philadelphia damsel on the new dollar. In lieu of these a plug of tobacco, a jug of whisky and a brace of shotguns and revolvers will be substituted on one side of the coins, and on the other will appear the figure of an independent citizen dying of wounds in the back—the whole to symbolize the Yazoo plan of free elections.

POSTSCRIPT.

JIM REDPATH is not lost. He is only off on another ku-klux hunt.

SOME of the Massachusetts republicans are inclined to play it rather short on Long.

THE essayist of the Philomathesian society of the university of Tennessee had for his subject "General Gordon."

THE English have captured the original Cetewayo. They should now lasso the fraudulent one in the Templeton troupe.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, is an avowed candidate for vice-president. How does this suit Tommy Hendricks?

THE democrats have elected one congressman in California, as appears by the official returns.

THE president is getting in his work at the fairs and expositions. As a patron of industrial shows and free lunches he is a model ruler.

WHEN the Sun does shine in on the boiling hot sidewalks, it is a blessing to the poor man who has no shade tree.

WATER-CURE.

ATLANTA HEALTH INSTITUTE.
— OR —
Hygienic, Movement and Electrical Water-Cure,
178 West Peters Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.
Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D. } PHYSICIANS.
M. F. HORNE, M. D.

This Institution is the ONLY SCIENTIFIC WATER-CURE South, superintended by thoroughly competent Physicians of both sexes. Luxurious but healthful Table, magnificent suite of BATH ROOMS, MOVEMENT MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, and superior accommodations in every respect. Frequent Lectures on Health subjects. NO DRUGS USED. THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT is in charge of faithful attendants, superintended by an experienced LADY PHYSICIAN. Charges Lower, according to accommodations, than any other Water-Cure Institution in the South. For particulars, send for Full Illustrated Circular. Correspondence invited. Address U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician in Charge.
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Yellow Fever.

St. Louis Clinical Review.

St. Louis has hundreds of Memphis refugees, but no yellow fever, and never can have, by reason of our perfect system of surface drainage and underground sewerage—the very best in this country. And that is the whole subject in a nutshell of the spreading of yellow fever. Memphis has no sewers, and hence suffers and perishes from the loathsome vapors and stagnant ooze that make deadly the air its people breathe and the water they drink. A century's accumulation of animal and human fecal filth, putrefying and saturating every inch of the soil on which the city is built, and percolating every well and cistern, has doomed her to the bosom of destruction, from which there is no possible escape except through a thorough system of sewerage.

Ben Butler.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

Ben is audacious. He is one of the longest of fighters. He has a yankee "pluck" which commands admiration, and his staying qualities is unsurpassed. Just now he presents ideas which command a majority of the voters of Massachusetts. It is now easy to see how the union of interests in his favor can be defeated. The Faneuil hall democrats of last year should nominate him, and the overthrow of the republican party in Massachusetts is accomplished. He is the candidate of doctrines dear to the mass of the people, of doctrines that should be made governor of the old bay state.

Pendleton as a Candidate.

New York Graphic.

President Hayes is out for George H. Pendleton as the democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880. "Gentleman George" is a very nice man, but some one has said that he is looking forward to 1884, and not to 1880, in which to cap his ambition. Circumstances over which he has no control may make it advisable not to turn to Ohio—the mother of presidential aspirants—for a democratic candidate in 1880.

Potter for Second Place.

New York Times.

Those democratic organs out west that are running Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks for president have suddenly found out that Mr Clarkson N. Potter is just the man to run for vice-president. Just at this season every editor's mind is a prey to dentful nominating convention loaded down with responsibility.

The Yazoo Plan Must Go.

Vicksburg Herald.

It is a slander of the people of Mississippi to say they cannot secure good government in this state by peaceable and just methods. The truth is, they can secure it in no other way. The Yazoo plan may succeed once or even twice, but just as certain as fate that sort of chicken will go home to roost.

New York Begins to See It.

New York World.

When it is once generally felt in New York city that the south will urge in 1880 some such candidacy as that of Bayard and Hancock, or Hancock and Bayard, we care not which, the victory of Robinson will be assured.

The Grant Men Exultant.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Grant movement—ye gods, how it booms, and how all the other booms have disappeared in its mighty and all-pervading presence. We feel sorry for the Cincinnati Commercial, the Chicago Tribune, and all the anti-boom organs.

An Awful Canvass.

Washington Post.

The awful energy of the Ohio republican papers is shown in whole paragraphs of italics and small caps. This style is profoundly impressive. It touches the rural mind with a deep sense of awe.

Bayard and Palmer.

Eastern (Me.) Argus.

Palmer's name along with that of, say Senator Bayard's—Bayard and Palmer—would make one of the many good teams the democracy are able to hitch up.

A Hard Lift.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Alexander H. Stephens has chucked his handspike under the Hancock boom and is going to give it a boost.

A Rhyme of the Time.

Miss Pallas Eudora Von Blurky
She didn't know chicken from turkey;
High Spanish and Greek she could fluently speak,
But her knowledge of poul'try was murky.

She could tell the great-uncle of Moses,
And the dates of the wars of the Roses,
And the reasons of things—why the Indians wore rings
In their red, aboriginal noses!

Why Shakspeare was wrong in his grammer,
And the meaning of Emerson's "Brahma."
And she went chipping rocks with a little black box
And a small geological hammer!

She had views upon co-education
And the principal needs of the nation,
And her glasses were blue, and the number she knew
Of the stars of each high constellation.

And she wrote in a hand-writing clerky,
And she talked with an emphasis jerky,
And she painted on tiles in the sweetest of styles;
But she didn't know chicken from turkey!
—Nellie G. Coues, in Scribner's "Brice-a-Brac.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS

The scourge of mankind—Old methods of treatment and remedies a failure.

Cuticura Resolvent, the Great Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant, is the most searching, cleansing, and purifying agent in this country. It may be detected in the saliva, milk, blood, and urine in forty minutes after taking the first dose, showing that it has entered the circulation and been carried to every part of the system. It forever eradicates the virus of Syphilis, Scrofula, Cancer, and Canker, those terrible blood poisons that rot out the machinery of life, filling the body with foul corruptions. Taken internally in conjunction with the external application of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, it speedily cures Scrofulous Ulcers and Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Dandruff, and all Itching and Scaly Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

ECZEMA ON THE SCALP,

Breast and Limbs Cured.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I cannot refrain from adding my debt of gratitude to you for having placed within my reach the wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which have rendered unnecessary all further experiment of physicians, and in a remarkably short space of time have rid me of a loathsome disease. I dispensed with all physicians two years ago, believing they did me no good. The Cuticura has stopped this unsatisfactory expense—even if it were necessary and I had the courage any longer to follow their advice—and brought the long-looked-for cure and happiness.

I have been afflicted with the Eczema and Salt Rheum on my scalp, breast and limbs for five years, during which time I have been under the treatment of physicians, or at mineral springs, or taking some kind of medicine. I have been treated by Drs. ——, of ——, Dr. —— of ——, and visited sulphur springs and taken numbers of patent medicines, all without the faintest approach to a cure.

April 1 last, I began the use of Cuticura, which was immediately successful in my case, entirely curing me. I have not had a clean scalp for 15 years until the use of Cuticura entirely healed it and left it clean and healthy. The other parts of my body were affected in a more aggravated form, but are now completely cured. I shall continue the Cuticura Resolvent as directed, for its wonderful action on the stomach and bowels and cooling influence on the blood. It will afford me pleasure, as I have done in many cases, to urge the afflicted to use these wonderful remedies.

Yours, etc., STEPHEN CROWELL.
New Bedford, Sept. 30, 1879.

A RUNNING SORE

Cured in One Week.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Some three or four weeks ago I

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Miss Sallie Hall, of Augusta, is dead.

—Quitman received nearly seven thousand bales of cotton last season.

—Farmers who can't keep their bars up should invest a gate.

—The News chronicles a case of robbery and arson near Savannah.

—Worth county, it is thought, will make two-thirds of a crop of both corn and cotton.

—A mule thirty-one years old recently died in Hawkinsville.

—The wheat crop of Colonel S. M. Carter, of Dalton, amounted to 7,000 bushels.

—Two negro children were burned to death in Washington county recently. They had been left alone in the house.

—The dwelling-house and smoke-house of Mr. T. A. Harrold, of Marion county, were destroyed by fire the other day.

—Mr. B. F. Allen, a well-known south Georgia newspaper man, has become associate editor of the Quitman Reporter.

—Mayor Huff, of Macon, has gone to New York to superintend the printing of the new funding bonds of Macon.

—Mr. Holmes, who shot Cox in Rome the other day, has made his escape. He was seen near Colonel Shorter's but was too well armed to admit of arrest.

—A Rome negro got mad because a colored brother asked him to return some borrowed money, and resorted to the use of his barrow blade, inflicting a dangerous wound upon his creditor.

—The Oglethorpe Echo, already one of the best managed and best edited weeklies in the state, is to be enlarged to a fifty-six column paper in October. Editor Gantt has also given out the contract for a new and commodious printing office. He certainly deserves his success.

—The Lumpkin Independent notices a negro woman of that town who has just finished a well upon her lot which is between forty and fifty feet deep. She secured a good stream of water and then put the curbing in after nailing it together. The well is a square one, and she brought the dirt out and used it for the purpose of fertilizing her cotton. This is the same woman who moved off her house to another lot when it was levied upon by the sheriff.

—Captain Newton Davis has shown the editor of the Dahlonega Signal a very rich rock specimen of gold ore. The stone weighing about two pounds, and containing at least twenty-five pennyweights of gold, was picked up on the 47th inst., from the tank, having been sluiced through the cut. The mine from which this and several other fine specimens have been taken, is situated on Pigeon Roost, known as the Furtwangler property and is being operated by Captain W. H. McAfee and Newton Davis. This property has been worked heretofore at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of water.

—The Dahlonega Signal says that a young Mr. Woody, who resides near the foot of the Blue Ridge, discovered upon going out to his pasture a few mornings since a mule colt engaged in a romp with a red fox. The two frolicsome creatures were playing near the edge of a large briar thicket, into which sly Reno would disappear after taking a hurried round with the mule and remain a short time when he would again dart forth. After watching the extraordinary proceedings for some time Mr. Woody put an end to the fun by shooting the fox.

—The Signal says of the Dahlonega agricultural college that there is not perhaps in the entire state an institution of learning that has and is accomplishing as much good as the Dahlonega college. The following facts so kindly furnished us by the accommodating secretary of the faculty, Major Joseph Garrard, will bear us out in this assertion. Since the passage of the law some three years ago authorizing it, 191 certificates to teach have been issued. Out of this number it is reasonable to suppose that seventy-five are now engaged in teaching the blank reports sent out for the purpose, show an average attendance of each teacher of 50 scholars, which makes a grand total of 4,625 pupils. This number, it will be remembered, is exclusive of a great many who are being taught by students who left the college and received their license from the county school commissioners, previous to the passage of the act above referred to. Up to the morning of the 16th inst., 142 students had entered for the fall term. This number represents four states. Thirty-eight counties in Georgia being represented. Does it still be seen that no college in the state—not even our venerable mother at Athens, with seventy years the start—can show such a record.

—Athens Chronicle: We have been shown a contribution to the curiosity department of our fair, a pitcher brought over to this country during the revolutionary war. It belongs to little Henry King Grady, who is the sixth generation from the original owner, who was the grandfather of Dr. Wm. McLeod, surgeon in the English army. He came over, and during the revolutionary war, and while remained in this country, and a small brick house in Savannah which is now standing. This relic is worth seeing.

—Savannah Recorder: If the Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and merchants of other cities of Georgia, who do more or less of an import business, and the cities of Alabama and Mississippi will order their goods to be landed in Savannah direct, we feel very sure we will soon have a steam fleet large enough to dispatch a vessel every ten days from Liverpool. Savannah cannot of course do it, but with aid from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other states, we look for a southern seaport as an outlet to Europe. Savannah could very much offer superior inducements.

—Sparta Times and Planter: In company with M. R. H. Thomas we stopped a few hours Wednesday at the Sandersville plantation of Mr. David Dickson, the prince of Georgia farmers. Considering the season, his crops are very splendid. We saw one fifty acre field of cotton that was beautiful to behold. It was "white to the harvest." Most of the cotton was open and being rapidly picked. Thirty bales is a low estimate for the 50 acres—indeed, forty does not seem to be an extravagant. His corn is the finest we have seen, that under his immediate supervision being a real good crop for any year. Mr. Dickson very reasonably expects to gather from eleven to twelve hundred bales of cotton this season. One year he gathered seven hundred bales from 250 acres. Same hands Mr. Worthen thinks at least a hundred bales were lost in the fields for lack of time to pick it. There is an unusual amount of cotton in this neighborhood. We were sorry to find Mr. Dickson and Mr. Worthen, the nephew, both unwell. A few hours stay at this interesting and inviting old country home, at any time, would furnish material for a column article; but for want of space we forbear at present.

A PLEASANT FAMILY EPISODE.

In Which the Longevities of Atlanta are Brought Into Notice.

On Friday evening, the 19th inst., the family of Mr. John Neal, numbering eighteen, celebrated at his elegant residence on Pigeon Roost, known as the Furtwangler property and is being operated by Captain W. H. McAfee and Newton Davis. This property has been worked heretofore at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of water.

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—Savannah Recorder: If the Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and merchants of other cities of Georgia, who do more or less of an import business, and the cities of Alabama and Mississippi will order their goods to be landed in Savannah direct, we feel very sure we will soon have a steam fleet large enough to dispatch a vessel every ten days from Liverpool. Savannah cannot of course do it, but with aid from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other states, we look for a southern seaport as an outlet to Europe. Savannah could very much offer superior inducements.

—Sparta Times and Planter: In company with M. R. H. Thomas we stopped a few hours Wednesday at the Sandersville plantation of Mr. David Dickson, the prince of Georgia farmers. Considering the season, his crops are very splendid. We saw one fifty acre field of cotton that was beautiful to behold. It was "white to the harvest." Most of the cotton was open and being rapidly picked. Thirty bales is a low estimate for the 50 acres—indeed, forty does not seem to be an extravagant. His corn is the finest we have seen, that under his immediate supervision being a real good crop for any year. Mr. Dickson very reasonably expects to gather from eleven to twelve hundred bales of cotton this season. One year he gathered seven hundred bales from 250 acres. Same hands Mr. Worthen thinks at least a hundred bales were lost in the fields for lack of time to pick it. There is an unusual amount of cotton in this neighborhood. We were sorry to find Mr. Dickson and Mr. Worthen, the nephew, both unwell. A few hours stay at this interesting and inviting old country home, at any time, would furnish material for a column article; but for want of space we forbear at present.

A PLEASANT FAMILY EPISODE.

In Which the Longevities of Atlanta are Brought Into Notice.

On Friday evening, the 19th inst., the family of Mr. John Neal, numbering eighteen, celebrated at his elegant residence on Pigeon Roost, known as the Furtwangler property and is being operated by Captain W. H. McAfee and Newton Davis. This property has been worked heretofore at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of water.

The mine from which this and several other fine specimens have been taken, is situated on Pigeon Roost, known as the Furtwangler property and is being operated by Captain W. H. McAfee and Newton Davis. This property has been worked heretofore at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of water.

The wheat crop of Colonel S. M. Carter, of Dalton, amounted to 7,000 bushels.

Two negro children were burned to death in Washington county recently. They had been left alone in the house.

The dwelling-house and smoke-house of Mr. T. A. Harrold, of Marion county, were destroyed by fire the other day.

Mr. B. F. Allen, a well-known south Georgia newspaper man, has become associate editor of the Quitman Reporter.

Mayor Huff, of Macon, has gone to New York to superintend the printing of the new funding bonds of Macon.

Mr. Holmes, who shot Cox in Rome the other day, has made his escape. He was seen near Colonel Shorter's but was too well armed to admit of arrest.

A Rome negro got mad because a colored brother asked him to return some borrowed money, and resorted to the use of his barrow blade, inflicting a dangerous wound upon his creditor.

The Oglethorpe Echo, already one of the best managed and best edited weeklies in the state, is to be enlarged to a fifty-six column paper in October. Editor Gantt has also given out the contract for a new and commodious printing office. He certainly deserves his success.

The Lumpkin Independent notices a negro woman of that town who has just finished a well upon her lot which is between forty and fifty feet deep. She secured a good stream of water and then put the curbing in after nailing it together. The well is a square one, and she brought the dirt out and used it for the purpose of fertilizing her cotton. This is the same woman who moved off her house to another lot when it was levied upon by the sheriff.

Captain Newton Davis has shown the editor of the Dahlonega Signal a very rich rock specimen of gold ore. The stone weighing about two pounds, and containing at least twenty-five pennyweights of gold, was picked up on the 47th inst., from the tank, having been sluiced through the cut. The mine from which this and several other fine specimens have been taken, is situated on Pigeon Roost, known as the Furtwangler property and is being operated by Captain W. H. McAfee and Newton Davis. This property has been worked heretofore at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of water.

The Dahlonega Signal says that a young Mr. Woody, who resides near the foot of the Blue Ridge, discovered upon going out to his pasture a few mornings since a mule colt engaged in a romp with a red fox. The two frolicsome creatures were playing near the edge of a large briar thicket, into which sly Reno would disappear after taking a hurried round with the mule and remain a short time when he would again dart forth. After watching the extraordinary proceedings for some time Mr. Woody put an end to the fun by shooting the fox.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 9-16d; in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 9¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, cloudy rainy weather, stationary or lower temperature, northeast winds, stationary or higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 20, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.02	69	75	N. E	Fresh	.09	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.08	76	90	N. E	Fresh	.35	Lt. Rain
Cordeana	30.06	74	59	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.06	80	62	N. E.	Fresh	.89	Clear.
Indianola	30.02	81	74	N. E.	Fresh	.9	Hazy
Key West	29.99	82	83	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.95	75	79	N. E.	Fresh	.6	Hear.
Montgom'ry	30 01	73	76	E.	Gent	.9	Hear.
New Orleans	29 94	79	70	N. E	Fresh	.1	Cloudy.
Savannah	29 96	76	90	N. E.	Brisk	.37	Lt. Rain

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 20, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.06	65	78	N. E	Fresh	.10	Cloudy.
11:31 "	30.06	75	67	N. E	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.99	75	65	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
4:06 "	29.98	75	67	N. E.	Fresh	.0	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.02	70	71	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.02	69	75	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.024	Maximum ther	.74
Mean daily ther	69.0	Minimum ther	.63
Mean daily humid	70.7	Total rainfall	.09

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
sun mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—Big Four Minstrels.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Land for sale—M. B. Montgomery et al.
Atlanta Health Institute—Dr. U. O. Robertson
Furniture—John D. Stocker.
The Bazar—L. Wurzburg.
Paints, etc—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Merchant Tailor—C. G. Grosse.
Fall Opening—John Keely.
Cigars—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Call Meeting.

The subscribers to the Atlanta Building and Loan Association will hold their first meeting at the office of Hurt & Low, Monday night, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is necessary. JOEL HURT.
d1t sep21

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 21, 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Stetson's hats a specialty at Muse & Swift's.

—Go to Schumann's, on Whitehall street, for cool soda and fresh mineral water.

—From the general assembly to the beanery there is but one step.

—The latest style square crown stiff hats at Muse & Swift's.

—The lightest drink oft makes the heaviest head. Beer this in mind.

—The best stock of hats in town at Muse & Swift's.

—Rev. W. F. Cook will preach at Trinity church to-day.

—All the nobby shapes in nice hats for town boys at Muse & Swift's.

—Ives & Thomas have the largest stock of parlor goods in the market.

—Asa Gunn has had a great many trials not to have appeared in court.

—J. P. Stevens & Co., are making their store one-third larger than its former size.

—Crabs have backed into town and are selling at five cents each.

—There are men who, in the warmest weather, shrink from meeting a draft.

—The rivalry among detectives is as great as that among musicians.

—Major Jones's Courtship, now in the fifth edition, finds a ready sale in Atlanta.

—Young man can't you forego four games of billiards and give the Hood orphans one dollar?

—Hagan's magnolia balm is the most popular cosmetic with Atlanta ladies. Saunder's face powder next.

—Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree street, sell John B. Stetson's fine hats, bought direct from the factory.

—Muse & Swift have removed to the elegant store No. 38 Whitehall street, next door to Jack & Holland.

—Ives & Thomas are getting in the largest and finest stock of furniture ever brought to this market.

—The latest style silk hats just received at Atkins, McKeldin & Co.'s, 35 Peachtree street.

—Less opium is sold in Atlanta just now than at any time since the war. This argues prosperity.

—J. W. Phillips & Co., are the only stove and tin men that have not advanced on their prices.

—For a full line of Stetson's fine hats go to Atkins, McKeldin Co.'s, 35 Peachtree street.

—Ives & Thomas are selling Bed-room and Parlor Goods 10 per cent. cheaper than other houses.

—For ladies', Misses' and children's fine shoes go to Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree street.

—If money brings not happiness, why does the lack of it entail misery? Send in your answers.

—Call on Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree street, for Stetson's fine hats bought direct and "make no mistake."

—C. H. Zook, the lively representative of Messrs. Fitch & Lindsey, of Louisville, Ky., is in the gate city for a few days.

—There is no policeman without his beat, and society should be so arranged that there could be no beat without his policeman.

—Our citizens should remember that it takes two cents to send a drop letter. Drop letters bearing one cent stamps are held for three days and then destroyed.

—Her golden hair streamed free from hand, her fair cheek rested on her hand, her blue eyes sought his vest afar, which firmly faced a five-cent bar.

—We call attention to the advertisement of John D. Stocker. He has a splendid stock of furniture, and so informs the public this morning.

—Mr. J. P. Stevens will bring out from New York in a few days the largest stock of jewelry and silverware that has ever been opened in Atlanta.

—C. L. Mangum, of the the live dry goods firm of Austell & Mangum, has returned to the city after a long and protracted visit to the eastern markets.

—The evidence has closed and the verdict is that Neuralgine never fails to cure neuralgia and headache. Then why suffer when relief is at hand. Sold by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

—Dr. John M. Johnson, returned to the city on yesterday from White Sulphur Springs, where he has been for some time on account of his health. We are glad to state that the doctor is much improved in health, and is able to resume his practice.

For Twenty Years.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., September 20.—The jury to-day returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case of Jonas Hackman, charged with the murder of Jas. Foster, and fixed the term of his imprisonment in the penitentiary at 20 years.

An Appeal to All Good Men.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The resolution adopted by the house on Thursday last upon the motion of Mr. Phillips, of Cobb, does great injustice to myself personally, and the administration of the department of agriculture. It asserts that the commissioner was called upon for a "full, complete and itemized statement" of receipts and expenses from the year 1874 to September, 1878, on the 13th day of November last, and that such report has not been given as called for.

These are the facts. Whilst the bill to abolish this department was before the house committee on agriculture for investigation this demand for a statement was received and immediately complied with. My clerk presented it before the committee, and was examined in reference thereto. No objection was made to its want of clearness, of fulness, and never has been up to the time of this present action. That committee with all the lights afforded as to the administration of the department, made an adverse report to the passage of said bill, thus sustaining this as one of the departments of government. I did then believe that I had discharged my full duty in reference to the call made upon me by said resolution. If my attention had ever been called to the defects now set forth to said report, it would have afforded me great pleasure to have furnished a voucher for every dollar that ever passed through my hands. My quarterly reports have been regularly made to the executive department, as required by law, with vouchers showing the disbursement of every dollar drawn by me from the treasury. They are, and have been, there on file subject to the inspection of every citizen of Georgia. This should have been known to all persons interested in the examination of the accounts of this department. This resolution places me in the false position of refusing to make a full showing for the money expended in this department. It is unjust to me personally, and a censure upon my official character. I have nothing to hide. All that I have done in my attempt at the administration of my duties is written, open every citizen of Georgia at any time whenever called upon. I say, therefore, that it is unjust that such a declaration should be made, and I make this appeal to every fair-minded man to withhold the formation of an opinion upon the matters set forth in said resolution until their truth has been established and I shall have afforded me a fair opportunity to meet these charges. I do not allow myself to believe that it was the intention of the house in adopting this resolution thus to assail me. It must have been done inconsiderately, for I am very loth to believe that a public officer of the state who has faithfully discharged his duty is so odious as to be thus dealt with by the house of representatives, and I am persuaded that a full investigation will relieve me and my department from all suspicion of intentional wrong in my administration. Do give me a fair hearing before you strike.

THOMAS P. JANES,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
September 20, 1879.

Pataula circuit	20	Middle circuit	4
Chattahoochee circ't	32	Ocmulgee circuit	17
Macon circuit	23	Brunswick circuit	8
Flint circuit	28	Eastern circuit	8
Cowetta circuit	10	Northern circuit	11
Rome circuit	21	Atlanta circuit	47
Cherokee circuit	8		
Augusta circuit	20		272

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. (Continued Case.) Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 1. Jones vs. The State. Murder, from Randolph. Argued. B. S. & W. C. Wright, for plaintiff in error. James T. Flewellen, solicitor-general, by A. Hood, Jr., contra.

No. 2. Levina vs. State. Illegal arrest, from Randolph. Argued. H. Fielder, by brief, for plaintiff in error. James Flewellen, solicitor-general, by A. Hood, Jr., contra.

No. 6. Manhattan Insurance Company vs. Tumlin. Motion, from Randolph. Argued. John T. Clarke & Son; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. A. Hood, Jr., contra.

No. 8. Nussbaum & Dannenberg vs. Heilbronn. Equity, from Randolph. Argued. John T. Clarke & Son, by Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiffs in error. A. Hood, Jr., contra

No. 15. Powell vs. Perry. Claim, from Terrell. Argued. Guerry & Parks; S. D. Irvin, for plaintiff in error. C. B. Wooten; L. C. Hoyle, contra.

No. 13. Brown, et al., vs. Marshall. Certiorari, from Terrell. Argued. L. C. Hoyle; T. H. Pickett, for plaintiff in error. Guerry & Parks, contra.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday next.

Caution to the Public.

By reference to a paragraph copied into yesterday's CONSTITUTION from northern and western newspapers, it will be seen therein that certain parties were arrested in Cincinnati for counterfeiting the famous Holman liver and stomach pads, and defrauding the government out of its legitimate revenue in two hundred and eighty-eight cases. This makes the fifty-ninth counterfeit or worthless imitation of the Holman fever and ague and liver pad since its discovery. Your accomplished rascals and forgers never counterfeit a base or worthless article; and owing to the great success and popularity of the Holman liver pad company's remedies, they resolved to cheat others out of their just dues and trading on their well-earned reputation, and at the same time swindle the public by palming off on it a worthless article. By examining the rural georgia papers another worthless imitation of the Holman Pad is advertised by one "Snyder, of Cincinnati," who is doubtless another of the gang just arrested. The public are, therefore, cautioned against purchasing any fever and ague, liver and stomach pads than from the authorized general agents, Messrs. Smith & Co., 57 Whitehall street, Atlanta, and 147, Congress street, Savannah, Ga., or their accredited agents, and then you will be sure of getting a genuine article and not a base counterfeit and worthless imitation of the famous Holman Fever and Ague and Liver Pad. Last year 1,000,000 Holman Pads were sold to suffering humanity in Europe, Asia United States and the British provinces.

John Keely.

Fully determined not to be outdone by any competition, has literally outdone himself in his last New York purchases. Four hundred and sixty-eight cases were counted at his corner yesterday, and this to the blockading of the sidewalk almost completely. But when John Keely determines to do a thing up in a large style, it is done just that way. Thousands upon thousands of goods piled up and stacked away in a manner unprecedented in the annals of the dry goods trade in Atlanta. Certainly no more magnificent stock of goods can be found this side of Baltimore than that which he now offers to the public. His motto is, "Live and let live." He showed no due discount of $585 on one purchase, and few are in that condition, the first result of which is an ability to accept a smaller profit than others can possibly name. Success to the captain. He is a whole host in himself when it comes to dry goods. None can improve upon his way of doing things, hence many find it indispensable to copy after him.

A Good Appointment.

We record with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Lewis W. Thomas, of Athens, Ga., as solicitor of the city court of Athens. Mr. Thomas is the son of James R. Thomas, D.D., formerly president of Emory college, and now president of a large female college in Sacramento City, California.

Mr. Thomas is a young lawyer of fine talent and sterling worth, having won his way quietly to the front rank of Georgia's most promising young attorneys. We congratulate him upon his good fortune, and feel satisfied that he will reflect credit upon himself and the state in the important office to which he has been promoted.

A Mysterious Arrest.

The Augusta Chronicle says: Yesterday afternoon Chief Christian received a telegram from A. L. Smith, agent of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railroad, at Charlotte, North Carolina, requesting him to arrest a man named Daniel Garrett, take what money he had and hold him. Garrett was accordingly arrested, but no money was found on his person. He said he had no idea why he was arrested, as he had committed no offense. The fact of his arrest and that he had no money was telegraphed to Mr. Jones, who replied that if he had no money to let him go. He was accordingly discharged.

Templeton's Troupe.

The Templetons gave two performances yesterday, at DeGive's opera house—a matinee in the afternoon and another entertainment in the evening. At each performance Pinafore was presented. The matinee was perhaps the largest seen in this city in some years. A fine audience greeted the company again last evening. The beautiful and popular opera was presented in good style and was well received.

Mr. Harry Krouse.

The many friends of Mr. Harry Krouse will be glad to hear that he is permanently located at the great store of Austell & Mangum. Mr. Krouse has been well and favorably known to the citizens of Atlanta for thirty years, and is one of the most courteous and efficient business men to be found anywhere. Success to him.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Notions,

Shoes and Hats.

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

I have just returned from the Northern and Eastern markets, and before going I moved into my present new rooms. They are the largest and handsomest in the South.

My Retail Department is 245 feet deep and 55 wide, with separate Jobbing Department 145 by 55. They are fitted with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to make business pleasant, both to the buyer and seller. But you may say what signifies all the room that we may get, though it was as spacious as the vast fields of the Mississippi, without stock to operate on?

True enough! But I can assure you that my stock is as large and compact as the space will admit. My stock is not only large and well assorted, but comprises every article in my line that is essential to the public. I don't hesitate to claim to be able to show the largest, finest and best assorted stock of dress goods to be found south of New York, and as to my Dress Trimmings Department, there is none to surpass it in point of beauty, style and variety. And every other department is equally as complete, and is crowded with novelties.

But you say, what of the prices? Of this I will not speak, but merely request that you be kind enough to call and examine my stock and hear the prices, then be your own judge. There is one thing sure, I can't afford to keep all these goods. I knew at the time that I was buying them that there was entirely too many for my own use. I also knew that if I did not get prices that would convince the people beyond question that it was to their interest to patronize me that I ought not to expect them to do so. My resident buyer is in New York every day in the year, and for months before I went on I had him posting himself in order that I might touch headquarters and first hands before placing my orders. I shoot at the center every pop when buying, and when I fire I like to hear the bell ring, then when the prices are mentioned I am found running on the inside track. Don't buy of me before looking around and satisfying yourself as to the market, but look at my stock before buying and I will make it nicely to your interest.

My friends and the public have my kindest thanks for past liberal encouragement, and if low prices, courtesy and promptness will repay you in the future I will endeavor to meet your wishes. Respectfully,

DAVID H DOUGHERTY,
sep21–2dor3dcol–d&w1t

The Pomological Society.

The Atlanta pomological society met yesterday morning with a fine attendance of members and a good display of fruits, such as apples and pears and a few varieties of grapes of late growth. The meeting was presided over by President W. P. Robinson, assisted by other officers of the society.

After the usual opening preliminaries Mr. Bass enquired how early Shockley apples should be gathered. Mr. Robinson said that they kept better when gathered early. It was decided that the winter Nelis is an exception as to the time of gathering and should ripen on the tree.

Mr. Peters said that the Buncombe apple is generally pulled too early. The Yates should not be gathered until after the frost had fallen. Mr. Peters mentioned the red June, Horse, Taunton, Mangum, Buncombe, Shockley and Yates, as those varieties that have succeeded best at his farm.

Mr. Bass stated that the Yates tree stands this climate better than any other.

Mr. Thurman said that the Yates came originally from Mr. Guilford Harris, of Jonesboro, Ga.

Mr. Peters said that Mr. Thurman was the finest pomologist in this country and propagated valuable varieties which have still stood the test of time. The only mistake that he had made was in not sticking to our southern seedlings.

Mr. Robinson said that when he came to Atlanta twenty-five years ago he found Mr. Thurman propagating all the apples that are worth anything now.

Mr. Thurman brought Stevenson's Winters from the originator, Mr. Stevenson, of Holly Springs. It is a favorable apple in middle Georgia where it succeeds well.

Mr. Peters said that the woolly aphis is the great enemy of the apple for which no remedy could be found.

In answer to an inquiry as to the best plan of preserving apples the answer was that the first matter of importance was to gather the fruit carefully.

Mr. Thurman said that the plan in North Carolina was to spread them on the ground and cover them with leaves.

Mr. Johnson, of the wine committee, said that about $1,000 had been subscribed and that the books were still open in his office, and will remain open until next season.

On motion of Mr. Toon the committee was authorized to continue to prosecute their work.

Upon inquiry as to the best manner by which the onion crop could be sowed, Mr. Peters said that as soon as the tops were observed to be dying that the onions should be pulled and left in piles of about two bushels each in the rows for at least three or four weeks. He said that neither rain or sun would hurt them but would on the contrary cure them, so that when taken in and stored away they would keep for a whole year.

The society after discussing other matters of interest adjourned to meet Saturday next.

The Hood Fund.

EATONTON, GA., September 19.—W. A. Hemphill & Co: Find inclosed draft for $34 25 contributions handed me for General Hood's little ones, in additions to the list of names already forwarded, the following have contributed: J. H. Adams, sr., $1; G. W. Wardwell. $2; John T. Dennis, $1; Judge T. G. Lawson, $5; D. C. Montgomery, 50 cents; W. E. Rivers, 50 cents. E. Harris, $1; R. J. Wynn, $1; R. C. Dennis, $1; D. Reddick, $1; Dr. G. W. Thomas, $1.

Dr. Branham will forward in a few days money given and raised by the pupils of the Eatonton male and female academies. Respectfully,
J. B. R.

ADAIRSVILLE, September 20.—W. A. Hemphill: Enclosed please find check on Merchants' bank (Atlanta) for twenty dollars, as a contribution to the children of General J. B. Hood, as follows: From Annidrona classical school, $5.75; from citizens of Adairsville, as named—J. M. Veach, $5; Colonel J. W. Gray, $1; C. W. Venable, $1; J. D. Bowdish, $1; J. L. Neal, $1; R. D. Combs, $1; Mrs. R. D. Combs, 50c; Miss Jessie C. Combs, 25c; Master J. M. Combs, Jr. (3 weeks old), 25c; Baylis W. Lewis, $1; Baylis E. Lewis, 25c; Pavlooski & Bro., 50c; J. A. Kelly, 50c; Mrs. Rhyne, 25c; Mrs. Ripley, 25c; Mrs. Henderson, 25c; Mrs. Emma Johnson, 25c. Total, $20. Respectfully,
M. W. DUBOSE, M. D.

BARNESVILLE, GA., September 19.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Enclosed please find postal order for $30, amount contributed by the pupils and faculty of Gordon institute to the Hood orphans, as a slight testimonial to the chivalry and disinterested patriotism of the brave General Hood.
CHAS. E. LAMBDIN,
President Gordon Institute.

THE RECEIPTS.

From Adairsville	$ 20 00
" Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga	20 00
" Eatonton, Ga	34 25
" A. B. Stroud, Grantville, Ga	2 50
Previously	1,925 95
Total	$2,002 70

A Runaway Team.

Yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned on Broad street, in front of the office of THE CONSTITUTION, by a runaway team. A pair of mules while being driven across the bridge by a countryman became frightened and dashed off, spilling the driver out in the first act. The mules then took possession of the entire street, and in their mad charge were not interrupted until a lamp-post at the corner of Hunter street disputed the right of way. At this point the wagon was upset and a wheel came off. The mules were captured a few moments after the upsetting of the wagon. A quantity of apples with which the wagon was loaded were distributed at intervals along the line of the runaway. These were picked up by the crowd that followed who profited to the extent of a good mess of apples at the expense of the unfortunate countryman.

The Shaking Bridge.

Broad street bridge is now in such a lamentable condition that a dryman will not drive his team on it while another team is crossing it. The structure shakes like a man with the chills whenever any movable object is upon it. A large hole spacious enough to admit of a wagon wheel in the very middle of the bridge is an inviting place for some vehicle to fall in. The bridge, however, may be repaired in the "sweet by-and-by," and until then we will keep a reporter stationed near the bridge to look out for a big sensation.

Look! Look! Examine!

Our mammoth stock of Bedroom and Parlor Suites received the past week—by far the largest stock, the finest and most stylish goods in the market, which we will sell at prices that defy all competition.
sep21-1t IVES & THOMAS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We will open this week some of the prettiest and finest Dress Goods ever on exhibition in Atlanta. Many new and beautiful goods already in.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have now in Store of our new purchases the largest assortment and prettiest patterns of Carpets ever shown by us.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

New and desirable Boots and Shoes in large quantities received during past week and put in stock.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW GOODS IN EVERY LINE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

19 aug31 d2m top 3d 4th 5th col 4th page

CASH WINS AT JOHN D. STOCKER'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE DEALER,

24 Whitehall and 92 Broad Streets.

TWO CAR-LOADS FURNITURE JUST TO HAND. THREE MORE TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK. THIS FURNITURE WAS SELECTED AND purchased by myself during my late visit to the leading Furniture Manufacturers of the West at bottom prices for Cash, consisting not only of low and medium goods, but some of the finest and latest styles in Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Wardrobes, Book cases, Side boards, Hat-racks and fine Bed Lounges ever brought to this city. Particular attention is called to my Parlor Suites in Silk Coustaline and Raw Silks, VERY LOW. Don't be induced to purchase until you have examined my stock, where you will find that Cash will win for you as it has done for me.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—85 WHITEHALL STREET, BELOW CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
000 sep21 d7t sun wed fri sun wed fri sun

The Churches To-Day.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:45 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. All are invited to attend.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3:30 p.m. Seats free.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. All are invited.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. A. T. Spalding, D.D., pastor. Services 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; A. C. Briscoe, superintendent.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets. Morning prayer at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Seats free. All invited.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 4 p.m. J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's prayer-meeting Thursday at 8 p.m. Sunday-school teachers' meeting Friday at 5 p.m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. and at 7:45 p.m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce chapel, Rawson street, at 4 p.m. E. B. Chamberlin, superintendent. Seats free. All invited.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets—Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Service at 10:45 a.m.; no service at night. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; A. C. Bruce, superintendent. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Seats free.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. W. A. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Judge Jackson, and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3:30 p.m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—No services to-day. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m.; D. A. Beattie, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 8. All are invited to attend. There will be services on Sunday, the 28th instant, by Rev. Luther H. Wilson, formerly of Yorkville, S. C., who will continue every Sabbath thereafter until the arrival of Rev. W. E. Boggs, D.D., the pastor elect.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Castleberry's hill— Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a.m.; W. L. Stanton, superintendent. Parents are cordially invited to attend with their children.

Third Baptist church, 21 Jones avenue—Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by Rev. H. C. Hornady. Sunday-school at 3:00 p.m.; J. A. Richardson, superintendent.

Georgia Academy of Science, hall No. 9 Mitchell street—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W. C. Bowman. Subject: "The End of the World." Text: Matthew xiii. At night a practical discourse from the 12th chapter of Romans. The public are cordially invited.

Evans Chapel, corner Chapel and Stonewall streets—Rev. D. D. Cox, pastor. Preaching morning and night by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 4 p.m.; J. L. Richmond, superintendent. Prayer-meeting Wednesday night. Class-meeting Friday night.

Third Presbyterian church, West Baker street, between Marietta and Luckie streets—Rev. N. Keff Smith, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 8:15 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; R. L. Barry, superintendent. You are cordially invited.

Marietta Street M.E. church.—S.A. Winsor, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m.

First Congregational church, colored, corner of Collins and Houston streets—Rev. Geo. E. Hill, pastor. Preaching at 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Seats free.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer-meeting at Young Men's Christian association hall, 49 Whitehall street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. All are invited.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—R. C. Foute, rector. Services at the usual hours.

German Lutheran church—Rev. J. G. Reitz, pastor. Divine services at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m.

A very large stock of children's and boys' suits at popular prices. Muse & Swift, 38 Whitehall street.

d1t sep21

Political Issues.

Kearney's advice to all parties is to "pool their issues." We think a good deal as he does, that we should bury the dead issues of the past. As a healing compound for all issues, sores, wounds, etc., there is nothing equal to Henry's Carbolic Salve. Beware of counterfeits. sep17 d&w1w

Ladies, do not fail to see that choice stock of French and English dress goods at
sep21 1t M. RICH & BRO.

M. Rich & Bro. invites your attention to the many novelties that they have just opened in the fancy goods line. Call soon and see them. sep21 1t

New stock Carpets just received at Ryan's, 20 per cent below any carpet house in Atlanta

d1t sep21

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS!

Our stock is replete in Novelties. Enliven your trade. Come and select in person new and attractive goods cheaper than ever sold. We guarantee to save you all Freight, Breakage and Insurance, and sell you only Staple fast selling Crockery, Stamped and Wooden Ware and House-furnishing Goods, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, etc.

McBRIDE & CO.

547 nov28 d1y 1o1

New Cocoanuts!

Apples, oranges, lemons, pears, grapes, cranberries, etc., at A. B. CLARK'S.
sep21 1t 17 Alabama street.

Don't forget that you can get your goods free of charge from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Charleston, S. C., much cheaper than any house in Atlanta is able to sell them. Their stock at present is over $200,000, and one of the most exquisite of selections can be made. You can rely that the strictest of attention will be paid to all orders.
323 sep20 dtf

New Pickles!

Squire Dinges's brand, at
A. B. CLARK'S,
sep21 1t 17 Alabama street.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

At Reduced Prices.

WM. BOLLMANN,

No. 10 WHITEHALL STREET.

4 june15 d3m local

75 Pairs beautiful Ingrain Carpets just received at Ryan's---latest designs.

d1t sep21

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 260 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
124 sep7 d&wkyom 2t or 4th pg only

DR. W. G. BROWNE, DENTIST,

33 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Sets of Teeth Inserted

IMMEDIATELY AFTER EXTRACTING.

Operative Dentistry in the higher branches a Specialty. 000 sep21 dtf

Our stock is larger--our goods handsomer and our prices lower than ever. Muse & Swift, 38 Whitehall street, next door to Jack & Holland.

d1t sep21

Handsomest assortment of Hosiery in the South at Ryan's.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, Miss Clarke will read at the rooms of the Young Men's Library association. Tickets can be purchased at Phillip's & Crews, or at the door. sep21 d1t.

In Keeping with the Times.

We notice, during the past week, a large force of workmen engaged in enlarging the store of Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers. They are making their store one-third larger than its former size, in order to hold the immense stock which this firm will open in about two weeks. Mr. Stevens left for New York yesterday, where he will be for some time, selecting and sending home the latest styles in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Bronzes, handsome Clocks and Fancy goods. Messrs. Stephens & Co. have, by selling only first-class goods, fair dealing and low prices, established the largest wholesale and retail Jewelry business in the south, and deserve the large patronage with which they are favored. Those who contemplate a purchase in their line, will do well to wait until the opening of their new stock. sep21d1t

Millinery.

Miss Mary Kennedy will return in a few days from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, where she has been for the past few weeks purchasing one of the most select and desirable stock of millinery goods to be found in those markets. She has selected with great care her line of trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, and feels confident that they cannot be matched in style or price in the city. Her stock of ribbons in all the latest styles and an immense quantity of French and American flowers cannot be surpassed anywhere. All she asks is an inspection by the ladies of Atlanta and visitors to the city of the above stock of goods, and has no hesitation in guaranteeing perfect satisfaction to all.
sep21 d2t

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
331 mar21 d&w1y

They Have Come.

20 elegant Parlor Suites in Raw and Spun Silk, Persian DeLaines, Satin Brocades, Satin Brochatelle, English Terras. These are all new styles, and cannot be found elsewhere. P. H. SNOOK.
313 sdep19 3t

If you wish to see handsome Dress Trimmings call soon at M. Rich & Bro. They will be pleased to show them to you.
sep21 1t

The best $1.25 Black Silk in Georgia at Ryan's.

The first opening of Y. M. L. A. rooms for a public exercise, will take place on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, when Miss Clarke will read. The entertainment will be very enjoyable, and young and old should attend. sep21 d1t.

—If you want a nice Parlor Lamp, a Rhind Patent Lamp, or any other sort of Lamp or Chandelier, a nice French China Dinner, Tea or Chamber Sett, Silver Plated Casters, Knives, Forks and Spoons, of good reliable manufacture at bottom prices, go to T. R. Ripley's crockery store, 89 Whitehall and 96 Broad streets. sep21-1t

SOLID SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Necklaces, Lockets, Chains, Roman Gold Sets, Rings, Gold and Silver Watches, etc., at

J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.

34 Whitehall Street.

355 jan13 d12m 4th pg

Largest selection of fine Shoes in Georgia at Ryan's.

Austell & Mangum.

On to-morrow morning we shall expose for sale a complete assortment of Satin, Silk and Velvet Dress Fronts, or Vests in choice and correct styles. They are certainly the most exquisite tints and patterns to be found in this country. Call and examine them. AUSTELL & MANGUM,
sep21 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Are You Going to Paint?

Hunt, Rankin & Lamar carry a very large stock of reliable Paints, Oils, etc. They control the "Red Seal White Lead," and give close figures on it. Call on them or send your order. sep21-1t

William Cunshaw

DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth!

aug10 d1f 4th pg

Austell & Mangum.

We have all the richest novelties of the season in foreign and domestic dress goods in Garnet, Gendarme, Prune, Ruby, Sapphire, Rembrant, Green Cunague, brown, etc. In this department we challenge competition from any source in America.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
sep21 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

The following are some of the press criticisms on Miss Clarke's readings:

"There was but one expression concerning the entertainment, it was charming. Everybody was delighted, not even the children seemed wearied, and one could not help admiring the wonderful magnetic power which enabled her to hold her audience as she did."—Montgomery Advertiser.

"Miss Cl

A HUGE SEA MONSTER.

CAPTAIN LARSEN'S STRANGE STORY.

A Hole Knocked in His Vessel by a Huge Something With Tail and Fins—Escape of the Crew.

New York Times, Sept. 10.

The steamship P. Caland, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, had on board Captain L. C. Larsen and the entire crew of a Norwegian bark which was lost in mid-ocean under remarkable circumstances. Captain Larsen's story, which is fully corroborated by his men, goes to show that the accounts which have been given to the public from time to time of dangerous sea monsters inhabiting the ocean are not wholly false. Either the original sea-serpent or some powerful submarine creature of the same race, ran into the bark Columbia on September 4, in latitude 47.52, and longitude 43.54, and injured that vessel so that she sank within a short time after she had been struck. The bark Columbia left London for Quebec, in ballast, on August 8, and met with variable weather until the morning of the 4th inst., when she was sailing at the rate of from six to seven miles an hour before a fair wind. The sea was not very rough, and the bark was carrying all sail and heading westward. The captain was on deck at five bells in the morning watch, when a tremendous shock, which shook the bark from stem to stern, was suddenly felt. The men who were asleep in their bunks were awakened, and, thinking that the foremast had been carried away, sprang on deck. Captain Larsen and three of his men ran to the port side and saw the water discolored with blood, while the tail and fins of a huge monster were seen plashing about in the sea, which had become violently agitated on that side of the vessel. At this moment one of the crew cried out that a leak had been sprung, and Captain Larsen and the carpenter hurried down into the hold to see if the bark had suffered any injuries. In the port bow, about three feet below water-mark they found that four planks had been crushed in for a space about four feet long. A large hole had been made, through which the daylight above the water could be plainly seen. The water was pouring rapidly into the vessel through this hole. Several attempts were made to stop it up, but the captain soon found that it would be useless to remain below any longer. In the meantime the men on deck had become terribly frightened. Some cried bitterly, while others had become so frightened by their unexpected encounter with the sea monster that they were for the time being almost helpless. When Captain Larsen reached the deck he directed his men to get the boats in readiness for abandoning the vessel. The big book, instruments and a few clothes, with some provisions, were bundled into two boats, which were put over the sides as soon as the excited sailors had placed a little fresh water in them. The water-casks had been stored in the hold, into which the sea was pouring so rapidly that not more than one day's fresh water could be saved. Fortunately, the sea was not rough, and when the boats had been launched the entire crew abandoned the bark. The larger boat was commanded by Captain Larsen, while Mr. H. Pederser, the mate, took charge of the smaller one. At 12 o'clock an hour and a half after the vessel received her death wound from the sea monster, the boats rowed away. Shortly after 1 o'clock the bark had sank out of sight. When abandoned the water in the hold was within two or three feet of the deck-beams.

The prospects of the crew seemed very doubtful then, as there was very little on board the boats, and a gale might spring up before night. An anxious lookout was kept for passing vessels, and also for the marine monster. Nothing was seen of the latter, but between two and three o'clock the smoke from a steamer which was evidently approaching them was observed. A pole had been stepped in each boat, and as the steamer was fast-ened was hoisted by the captain, and the joyful intelligence was soon passed from boat to boat that the steamer was rapidly approaching. By three o'clock the P. Caland, Captain Dednes, bound from Rotterdam to this port, hove to near by, and the entire crew of the Columbia, twelve men in all, were taken on board. The two small boats, by means of which the shipwrecked seamen had been preserved from watery graves, were then cast adrift, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage.

When seen last evening on board the steamship Captain Larsen said that he was unable to give a full description of the monster which had sunk his vessel. Its fins and tail could be seen as they splashed the water, but he got only a slight glimpse of a portion of the body. One of the sailors at first thought it might be a whale, but no whale had ever been known to sink a vessel. A whale could not present an array of tail and fin reaching from the fore rigging to the main rigging of a vessel of 462 tons register, but this monster did. What little was seen of its back was much too round for that of a whale. It would certainly require an animal of enormous size and strength to make the hole in the bow of the Columbia. What became of the monster after it had run into the bark is not known, as the crew left the side as soon as it was discovered that the vessel was sinking. They then became too much occupied in getting things in readiness to abandon the bark to observe what course their subma-rine enemy pursued. No traces of it were observed while they were in the boats.

Captain Larsen is a respectable looking mariner, with white hair and whiskers, and the honest smile which illuminates his face while he tells his unprecedented fish story would be to many sufficient proof of his veracity. Although regretting that he has lost his vessel, he seems happy in the reflection that no blame can possibly be attached to himself. The Columbia was an old vessel, but was rebuilt a few years ago. She was owned by persons residing at Tunsberg, Norway, and was insured at about $14,000. The captain thinks that she was uninsured. He will take his crew to the Norwegian consul to-day. The men will either besent home by steamers or berths will be found for them on Norwegian vessels.

DINNER FOR 1,200.

The Genius and Work Required to Get up a Saratoga Dinner.

Connected with the palatial hotels of Saratoga are immense kitchens where the very best meals are gotten up for from 800 to 1,200 guests. Dinner is the meal of meals, and the army of cooks, be they French or American, exert themselves to the utmost to make it as grand each day as possible. A correspondent of the New York Tribune was permitted, with a few friends the other day to rummage about the kitchen and pantries and storerooms of what is supposed to be the largest hotel in the world. Mr. Antoine Ennesse, the head cook of the establishment, gave the visitors all the information desired. "So you have come to help me get dinner, have you, gentlemen?" Well, I need all the help I can get, for I have to feed 1,100 to-day and the bill of fare is a generous one." One of the gentlemen inquired who made up the bill of fare. "I make it up," replied the cook. "The steward buys whatever he likes and I make my dinner out of what there is in the house. For example, step this way gentlemen," and the cook led to one of a number of large blue chests which were ranged about the sides of a large room. In the middle of the room was a butcher's block and table. Opening the chest the cook showed us a hundred or so beautiful fish stretched upon the ice side by side. There were salmon, weak-fish, striped bass and Saratoga lake bass. Each fish was thoroughly cleaned and ready for cooking. In this next chest are the steaks and chops, all ready cut for the gridiron. We have two butchers who cut and dress the meat. There must be 1,000 or 1,500 steaks, small and large, in this chest. In this next chest are the lamb and mutton. We use about one hundred and twenty-five racks a day. Let's see what there is to come out of here for dinner. 'Leg of mutton, caper sauce.' That will take six of these fellows. Then I want ten hind quarters for the 'spring lamb, mint sauce,' and six saddles of mutton to roast. There will be some of this lamb or mutton left over and we will use it to-morrow under the head of cold meats. In this chest is the beef. We use a great deal of beef. To-day we shall roast fifteen ribs of beef that average forty-five pounds, and fifteen tenderloins. There will be one rib left for supper. Here, now, are the little spring chickens, and we use between 500 and 600 a day. Don't they look pretty with their arms tucked away behind their backs? For dinner alone we shall want about 340 of the little chaps. We shall boil 40, roast 225, and use 75 more in the 'spring saute, a la marengo.' The first item on the bill of fare under "pastry" was "cabinet pudding." One of the cooks was mixing up the dough for it. He said the result would be 250 small puddings. Three kinds of pie were making, rhubarb, pumpkin and blackberry. One of the party expressed surprise that only nine dozen pies would be needed for the dinner. "Oh," said Mr. Ennesse, "our guests don't come much from Massachusetts. They are mostly from New York. They don't care much for pies. Here is what they like," and he pointed to where people were working on what he said would turn out to be 800 Charlotte Russes. "We make a good deal of cake, too, to eat with the ice cream and water-ices, and all of it is made in this room. Of course we always have some on hand, and only have to make a single kind or two in a day. We bake the pastry in these tile ovens. These two men are the bakers. They do nothing except make bread. They use four barrels and a half of flour a day. This afternoon they will be at work on tea biscuits. They make between 3,000 and 4,000 of them a day. There is not much bread eaten at dinner. We use lots of butter and eggs and milk in this room, but I can't tell exactly how much we use for dinner. In the whole house in a single day we use for cooking and on the table about 500 pounds of butter, 400 dozen of eggs, and 700 quarts of milk. The ice cream takes considerable milk and eggs. We make 220 quarts of ice cream and water-ice together."

FASCINATING WALES.

His Connection with the Langtry Divorce Case—A Witness Who Can't be Cross-Examined.

Philadelphia Telegraph Letter.

Within the last week a curious rumor which was bruited about some weeks ago, then denied, and finally "explained" in various ways, has been revived, and it is being openly asserted that his royal highness the prince of Wales, for the second time in his life, is about to figure as co-respondent in a divorce case. This time it is the well-known Mrs. Langtry whose name is being coupled with that of the prince. In short, if rumor be correct, Mr. Langtry has filed a petition for divorce, on grounds of his wife's adultery with a number of men, among others H. R. H. the prince of Wales. I am told that every effort has been and is being made to hush up the matter, but that Mr. Langtry is determined to be no "respecter of persons."

The prince was made a co-respondent in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce suit, and went into the witness-box and denied on oath his improper intimacy with Lady Mordaunt. Sergeant Ballantine was counsel for Sir Charles Mordaunt, and after the prince had given his evidence, with a fulsome crawling to royalty and a vision of a judgeship in the dim vista of the future—a vision which, I am unfeignedly glad to say, has never been realized—the learned counsel remarked that, after the clear and satisfactory manner in which his royal highness had given his evidence, he could not think of subjecting him to the awkwardness of a cross-examination! That is what I call doing your duty to your future king at the expense of your present client. However, if the present case come to an issue, as there seems every prospect of its doing, I don't think Ballantine will be retained for the petitioner.

The queen has lately intimated that the sale of photographs of so-called fashionable beauties has her severe displeasure, and an attempt will be made to limit the abuse. Probably her majesty will put the screw on by declining to receive at court ladies who permit the sale of their photographs. The queen is waking up to a knowledge of the fact that her court, formerly boasted of as the most virtuous in Europe, is little better than a sink of iniquity and a hotbed of vice. If her majesty would take her proper place at the head of society, a place which her position entitles her to, and which she is paid nearly £100,000 a year to fill, she would do something practical toward cleaning the Augean stables. At present the prince of Wales is recognized as taking his mother's place in society, and rightly or wrongly, his royal highness is looked upon as a "gay Lothario," and the tone of English society suffers accordingly. It has been reported that the prince is about to make a lengthened tour through the Australian colonies. Possibly this may be with a view to getting out of the way until the unpleasant Langtry business blows over. No man of common sense believes all the stories about the prince's amours which used to be common talk, and which even yet crop up occasionally. H. R. H. may be a much maligned man, too, there is no saying, but where there is much smoke there must be some fire, and the popularly received impression is that the prince is not so particular as he might be in his habits of life.

THE SAINTS IN A STEW.

Unusual Excitement Among the Mormons Out in Utah—The Question of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—A gentleman just returned from Salt Lake City, who has business relations which take him there every year, states that the present feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles is not fully understood in the east. The suit against the executors of Brigham Young, one of whom was the Mormon apostle and delegate in congress, Cannon, was not instigated by any of the Gentiles, but by the heirs of Brigham Young themselves. The original mover in the suit was one of the daughters of Brigham Young, a not altogether reputable person. The suit has thus far been successful, and the court has appointed a receiver. The prospects are that the heirs will recover a large amount of improved real estate which yields a large revenue. The proceedings in the court and out of it show that Brigham Young was either very careless in the management of the estate that he held in trust for the church, or intentionally mingled the funds of the church with his own private estate. Equitably considered, Elder Cannon, Apostle Taylor and their associate executors attempted to divide the estate as it should be, separating Brigham Young's private property from that which, it is well known by the executors themselves and by the public generally, belonged to the church. It was easy for the executors in many instances to make such a distribution, but the law does not recognize any such assumption of authority as the executors exercised. Brigham Young's estate stands plainly in the name of Brigham Young, without any mention of any trust, and no trusts can be implied. The heirs of Brigham Young—as varied in character as they are in numbers—will be benefited by this carelessness or crime on the part of their polygamous sire.

"But who," I asked, "is going to tell who Brigham Young's heirs are? They are reputed to be as numerous as the sands of the sea. Certainly the law does not recognize the fruits of polygamous marriage."

"Of course not. The children born in polygamous marriage are certainly, under the law, illegitimate. Those only can inherit who were born of the first or lawfully wedded wife. There are a number of these—certainly three sons and some daughters. The original wife herself is still living, and would, of course, under the legal distribution of the estate, be entitled to her homestead and dower share. She has suffered much and is still controlled by the marvelous fanaticism which covers all her troubles beneath the veil of her libidinous faith.

"The end of the litigation about the great estate is not yet. The heirs will not abandon the contest. They will not be troubled by any scruples about the dignity of the church. The moment the pocket of a Mormon is touched he is as keen in self-interest as other mortal men. Indeed, the bonds of Mormonism sit very lightly upon some of the richest men who nominally adhere to that faith. It is worthy of notice, perhaps, that some of the richest Mormons are not sons of the first wives. William Hooper, for instance, the delegate in congress who preceded Cannon and now a wealthy banker and railroad man, never had but one wife. Nearly all the Welch Mormons, of whom there are a considerable number, never had more than one wife. The Welch women are notorious in their opposition to polygamous marriage, although they adhere to the faith in other respects."

"Do the Mormons interest themselves in mining?"

"Scarcely any. They devote themselves principally to agriculture. There can be little farming done in Utah, except by the Mormons. Nothing can be raised there except by irrigation, and irrigation is dependent upon the mountain streams. Wherever a stream comes down into the valley from the mountains there the Mormons have a farm. They control the mouths of nearly all these streams, but the mining business is almost entirely carried on by Gentiles."

"What is to be the outcome of this anomalous condition in our political system?"

"There is certainly more excitement in Utah than there has been for many years. The end of it will ultimately be that polygamy must go. Then Mormonism can remain, with its follies and fanaticisms, until the people abandon it or it dies of its own weakness. There will be more attempts at legislation this winter, of course. The only effectual way of crushing polygamy is to so amend the jury law as to enable the United States marshals to draw all the jury. Under existing law they can only draw half of it, and the remaining half is filled by the Mormons. This, in criminal cases, would nearly always secure a hung jury."

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The Establishment of a Normal State School Agitated.

The bill now pending before the legislature to establish a state normal school is one of the most important of the session. State School Commissioner Orr who has been very zealous in this cause gives the following full and complete exposition of what the proposed school is to be. It is addressed to Hon. W. J. Northern.

ATLANTA, GA., September 16.—There is a state normal school at Nashville, Tenn., supported in part by the trustees of the Peabody fund. The trustees of that fund donate six thousand dollars per annum for sustaining the institution and the state of Tennessee was to give the same sum and furnish the necessary buildings and grounds. The Tennessee legislature at its last session failed to make the provided appropriation and the accommodations as to buildings are inadequate.

This state of things suggested removal, and last fall Dr. Sears, the general agent of the trustees of the fund mentioned, wrote me a letter, in which the idea of removal was mentioned, and asked me whether the Georgia legislature and the city of Atlanta could be induced, the one to vote an appropriation similar to that of Tennessee, and the other to furnish the buildings and grounds, provided the Peabody trustees would agree to duplicate the state appropriation. I replied, saying that I believed our legislature could be induced to make the appropriation. It is unnecessary to follow the correspondence which was kept up till several letters were interchanged. It is sufficient to state that in the doctor's last letter he announced himself ready to recommend removal at the approaching meeting of the trustees, which is to take place next month.

A few words now as to what this normal college is doing at present and as to the probabilities of its future. The last session closed with one hundred and thirty-five students in attendance. As is generally known, Georgia had fifteen students there on scholarships, enjoying free tuition and receiving each $200 towards a support, from the Peabody fund. The coming collegiate year our quota will be increased to twenty. There will be in the institution the next year a number of students on free scholarships from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. No doubt this policy of sustaining scholarships will be a permanent policy with the trustees, thus guaranteeing at all times, from this source alone, a respectable attendance.

I think I may say it is the purpose of the trustees, should the future of the college after trial prove promising, to make it the great central normal school of the south, affording facilities for the professional training of teachers of the very highest grade, and thereby commanding patronage from a large area of country.

Furthermore, the common school system is extending itself in all parts of the world, as far as civilization reaches, and in spite of the present feebleness of its infancy among us, it must and will obtain a strong foothold throughout the south in a very few years. The common school is emphatically the poor man's college—the only college to which the great majority of the masses will ever find access. As these schools multiply, they will generate a greater and still greater demand for thoroughly equipped teachers—a demand which must be met.

I may also add that the time is not far distant when the trustees of the Peabody fund will have it in their power to apply the corpus of the fund. When that time arrives no doubt this central normal college which has been sustained by them, wherever it may be located, will be magnificently endowed.

I simply state these propositions. Every intelligent man can trace for himself their bearing upon the measure recently introduced by you in the house of representatives. As to the measure itself, you will allow me to say that I cannot recall any other measure relating to the higher education which has been proposed for years past calculated to bring to bear upon the school interests of the masses one tithe of influence which this measure will exert.

Perhaps I have said enough; yet I must beg of you to bear with me while I add a word or two in respect to two features of the bill, as introduced.

The feature to which I shall first refer is its eminent constitutionality. The college, as proposed, will be a part of the university of Georgia. Its rights of property will all [illegible] the trustees of the university, and it will be under the ultimate control of that board, as to its conduct and management. Without these provisions it could have no existence under our constitution.

The second feature to which I call attention is the wide field for competition as to location for which the bill provides. Any municipal or other corporation, or any body of citizens may tender the necessary buildings and grounds. This provision is so liberal that it shuts out all possible ground for complaint, and must necessarily commend itself to the citizens of every town, city and community in the state.

I feel confident that, should removal be determined upon, the pending bill will meet all the requirements of the trustees of the Peabody fund, except that in relation to buildings and grounds; and while this requirement is not met directly, the provision made will not be less effectual than if the requirement had been directly met.

Let me say that I consider this splendid prize as almost within our grasp. We have but to reach forth the hand and it is ours.

A LETTER FROM ROBERT E. LEE.

What He Said to a Friend Abont Gettysburg and Fredericksburg.

Southern Historical Papers for September contain the following extracts from a private letter from General R. E. Lee:

As to the battle of Gettysburg, I must again refer you to the official accounts. Its loss was occasioned by a combination of circumstances. It was commenced in the absence of correct intelligence. It was continued in the effort to overcome the difficulties by which we were surrounded, and it would have been gained could one determined and united blow have been delivered by our whole line. As it was, victory trembled in the balance for three days, and the battle resulted in the infliction of as great an amount of injury as was received, and in frustrating the federal campaign for the season.

I think you will find the answer to your third question in my report of the battle of Fredericksburg. In taking up the position there it was with the view of resisting General Burnside's advance after crossing the Rappahannock, rather than of preventing the passage. The plain of Fredericksburg is completely commanded by the heights of Stafford, which prevented our occupying it in the first instance. Nearly the whole loss that our army sustained during the battle arose from the pursuit of the repulsed federal columns into the plain. The plan for advancing the whole army into the plain for the purpose of attacking General Burnside, would have been to have insured its destruction by the fire from the continued line of guns on the Stafford hills. It was considered more wise to meet the federal army beyond the reach of their batteries than under their muzzles, and even to invite repeated renewal of their attacks. When convinced of their inutility it was easy for them, under cover of a long, dark and tempestuous night, to cross the narrow river by means of their numerous bridges before we could ascertain their purpose.

I have been obliged to be very brief in my remarks, but I hope that I have been able to present to you some facts which may be useful to you in drawing correct conclusions. I must ask that you will consider what I have said as intended solely for yourself. Very respectfully and truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

Stonewall Jackson's Daughter.

Baltimore Gazette.

When the Jackson statue was unveiled in Richmond some years ago, after the processions and the oratory, Governor Kemper brought forward upon the platform a slender little girl, and addressing the great crowd of the old confederate soldiers, said: "Comrades, let me present to you the daughter of Stonewall Jackson." Somehow the tears sprang to every eye at the sight of this delicate child of their resistless leader. There was no cheering, but every face showed a deep emotion. Ever since that time a tender and poetic interest has clung to this little lady and there are many thousands who care to know of her well-being. She has recently arrived in this city, under the care of her mother, who never loses sight of her, and who brings her here to school. She has been entered at the Southern home school, 197 and 199 North Charles street, Mrs. W. M. Cary and Mrs. John Pegram principals. They are at present staying with Mrs. Hugh Lee at 118 St. Paul street. Miss Julia Jackson is about sixteen years old, tall, slender and graceful. She is blonde, with fresh color and fair hair. Her eyes are of exquisite clear gray, large and expressive. Her manners are gentle, but not shy or reserved. There is not any marked resemblance to her illustrious father, and she seems hardly conscious of the distinction that she enjoys and of the romantic interest that she carries with her.

THE HANDSOMEST FOOT.

How the Foot of a Southern Lady Compares with that of a Yankee Lady.

New York Sun.

A Sun reporter dropped into a Bleecker street shoe store on Friday evening, and saw Mr. Charles Wolf, a clerk, selling an exquisite pair of gaiters to a handsome girl.

"What is the largest size of gaiters that you ever sold to a lady?" we asked.

"The largest was a pair of nines," Mr. Wolf replied. "Two sisters—and very pretty girls they are—live not far from here. One wears eights and the other nines."

"How do their hands compare with their feet?" was the next question.

"Their hands looked as though they required a gentleman's kid glove," said Mr. Wolf. "But they were faultless in shape, and had the sweetest pink nails that I ever saw on a hand." He smiled as he again referred to their feet. "The oldest sister," he continued, "tried hard to squeeze on a pair of eights, but without success. Finally she gave me an order to make a pair of nines, and they really look well on her feet. You wouldn't think they were nines to look at them!"

"Were the girls Americans?"

"No," Mr. Wolf answered. "They are rosy-cheeked Irish girls."

"What is the smallest size of gaiters sold?" we asked.

"Number ones," Mr. Wolf responded. "They were bought by a married lady living in Macdougall street, and they were actually a little too large."

"Do you sell many number ones?"

"More ones than eights," said Mr. Wolf. "I have been in the business over fifteen years, and I find that the majority of those who wear ones are southern and Spanish ladies."

"What is the difference between the foot of a southern lady and the foot of a Yankee woman?" we inquired.

"The difference is the same as the difference between the foot of a southern man and a Yankee," Mr. Wolf replied. "Southern feet are narrow, and bowed in the middle, giving them a very high instep. The Yankee foot is spread at the toes, and has more surface. You, for instance, have a genuine Yankee foot. The distance from bunion to bunion—I beg pardon, from the joint of the big toe to the joint of the little toe—is much greater than that of a southern foot. There is much grace about the foot of a Yankee lady, but it lacks the suppleness of a southern foot. Its merits are its exquisite shape, small heel, and strength. Compare the walk of a southern woman with a yankee woman. The yankee lady has short, springy step. The little heel first catches the sidewalk, and the gaiters sound like the click of a telegraph instrument. The southern woman walks languidly, and makes long steps. The feet make the difference. Let a yankee girl attempt the step of a southern lady, and she would turn her ankle. There is no woman in the north whose foot will compare with the southern foot."

"Name her," said the reporter.

"The Jersey woman," said Mr. Wolf. "The true Jersey woman has a foot on a par with that of a Kentucky belle. I can't imagine where she gets it, but she has it. One would think that the descendants of the Aquackenonck Dutch ought to have splay feet, but it is not so."

"Numbers of the Aquackenonck Dutch married among the French Huguenot families of Staten Island," the reporter remarked, "can't it possible that the mixture of the blood may have something to do with the size of the feet?"

"That's so," replied Mr. Wolf. "I never thought of that. One thing is certain. I never saw a prettier foot than the foot of the blue-blooded Jersey woman. They would go into a salt cellar. It's worth a trip to Jersey just to look at the feet of the women."

"How do the feet of the Jersey men compare with them?"

"Good Lord," exclaimed Mr. Wolf. "Don't talk about it. The real Jersey man has a foot like a griddle. Put a brick in a glove box, and it would lay clean over the foot of a Jersey man. If there is any one man in this world whose foot is uglier than that of any other one man in this world, that man is a Jersey man."

Here a customer entered the store, and Mr. Wolf turned his back upon the reporter and concentrated his powerful mind upon a new subject.

THE ETHER DISCOVERY.

An Interesting Talk With Dr. P. A. Wilhite, of South Carolina.

Dr. P. A. Wilhite, of Anderson Court House, South Carolina, who was for thirty years the intimate friend of Doctor Crawford W. Long, gave a CONSTITUTION reporter some interesting facts concerning the discovery of anæsthesia.

The reader will bear in mind that Doctor Wilhite is talking about things which happened more than thirty years ago, and, therefore, cannot vouch for the strict accuracy of all the particulars of this interview. In the main, however, it is correct.

"What about your first experience in producing anæsthesia, doctor?

"Well, in 1839 I went to a frolic at the house of Mr. Weir, situated about five miles from the town of Athens. I was then quite a young man—say nineteen—and was in for fun. At this party were a number of young men—very lively boys—who were in for all sorts of mischief like myself. On that night we caught a negro boy, and while Mr. Robert Weir held him, I placed a handkerchief saturated with sulphuric ether to his nose and held it there some time. After a little while the boy sank down and passed into a state of complete unconsciousness. I had frequently seen people partially under the influence of sulphuric ether, but had never seen any one completely so. This boy lay in a perfectly comatose state—no movement whatever except what the medical men call stertorous breathing. His eyes were closed, and he was to all appearance like a dead man. We became greatly frightened, and sent for a physician five miles away. The messenger was gone two hours. When the physician came he understood nothing about the boy's condition, having never seen anybody in that fix before. He thought he must do something, however, so he sprinkled a little water in the boy's face, and told us that there was no danger—he would wake up after a while. The water had no effect. The boy lay there without moving during the entire night. About daylight he moved his arms slightly, and soon afterward got up and walked about, acting like an idiot. After some time, however, his faculties were completely regained and he was all right again. I tell you we were glad. So anxious were the whole party about him that they stayed there all night."

"What effect, if any, had this incident upon the discovery of anæsthesia?"

"I believe that it put Dr. Long to thinking. I believe I was the first instance in which anæsthesia had been produced, and Dr. Sims holds the same opinion. Ether frolics were very common in those days, but it was generally taken in small quantities, and while affecting the actions of people in a variety of ways, no one before the negro boy had ever been so powerfully influenced by it. You see, I gave him too much, and anæsthesia was the result. I must say that I think this accident, for of course I did not intend to give the boy so much, had the effect to put Dr. Long to thinking. Accidents, you know, have ever led to great discoveries.

"How long after this did Dr. Long perform his first operation?"

About three years. Dr. Long performed his first operation in 1842, at the age of twenty-six years, upon a young man named Venable. It was entirely successful. This was one year before I entered Dr. Long's office. I entered it in 1843."

"Did Dr. Long publish his discovery?"

"Yes; in a limited way. He published it in a Milledgeville weekly paper, and also in a medical journal published at that time in Augusta. I cannot say that he published it to the world, as those papers had a very small circulation."

"What about Wells, Jackson and Morton?"

"Jackson came to Jefferson to see Long in 1844, and tried to get him to compromise. I advised Long not to do it; that he was entitled to the whole honor and all appropriations that congress might make. Long took my advice. Jackson went home, and in 1853, in connection with Wells and Morton, he got a bill through the senate of the United States appropriating $100,000 to the discoverer of anæsthesia. That was in the spring of '53. The bill was pending before the house when congress adjourned. Dr. Long heard of it, and came to Anderson to ask me to go with him to Washington; but I could not get off. He went and was just on the eve of laying his claim before congress, when the aforesaid bill was reconsidered by the senate. I think this was done because of the bitter feeling between the two sections at the time. The whole matter was dropped."

"When was it revived?"

"Not until 1877. I was in New York two years ago, and in the course of conversation upon the subject of anæsthesia with some scientific gentlemen, I remarked that Dr. Long, of Georgia, was its discoverer. They laughed at the idea. Dr. Marion Sims was present and asked me if I was in earnest. I said yes, and gave him the facts showing that Long discovered anæsthesia in 1842. Dr. Sims had just prepared a pamphlet giving the credit to Jackson, Morton and Wells—and stating the facts of their connection with the discovery of anæsthesia. He at once wrote to Dr. Long and received a letter which convinced him that he was the rightful discoverer—and changed his pamphlet, giving Dr. Long all the credit of discovering anæsthesia two years before the publications of Jackson, Wells and Morton, which appeared in 1844. Thus, you see, but for my action in the matter, Doctor Long would not to-day be recognized as the discoverer of anæsthesia, but Wells, Jackson and Morton would have the credit."

FASHIONS IN FURNITURE.

—Tables with meandering, outspreading legs are extremely fashionable.

—A beautiful design for a screen is of black velvet embroidered with scarlet honeysuckles.

—Covers for library tables are in the natural colors of sea island cotton, enlivened by embroidery of gay colors.

—Byzantine point is a new, showy cotton imitation, for curtains, that washes well, and imitates antique lace to perfection.

—Chairs with arched back and matching cross-pieces carved are being polished up and covered with citron or crimson embossed velvet.

—The English dressing tables are especially liked in ebony or in ash wood, with square swinging glass very simply framed. small-sized drawers for laces or linen, and a place to rest the feet while the lady sits at her toilette.

—Piano covers barely cover the top and are made of yellow bronze or else citron colored silk and bordered with yellow, olive, Sevres blue and crimson worked into a flower pattern of roses, or perhaps tulips and Easter lilies.

—A lady's parlor, devised for a brunette, has its walls hung with buttercup yellow, covered with clear white muslin fluted from top to bottom. The chimney piece of black velvet, and the furniture of black velvet with yellow fringe and buttons.

—Happy are the people who have odd furniture with elephant's trunks or lion's heads, for Hindoo models are now coveted. Old families are mounting their lumbering sideboards and sofas with brass and trimming up their bedroom sets with ash.

—The low furniture, of walnut, is universal for chambers. The bed is low, with straight head and foot-board, and the bureau has low drawers, with large square mirror. There is sometimes a dressing table to match the suite, and often it is an odd piece.

—Dark green silk curtains are used in place of white shades to darken the rooms in summer where inside blinds are used. Two long flowing curtains of tapestry, plush or rich fabric, bordered across the top and bottom to match the furniture, are chosen for drawing-rooms or parlors.

—For small parlors the upholstering is done in plain plush, bordered with wide cross bands of contrasting colors, or else figured stuffs are used of mixed silk and cotton; these are recommended because moths will not eat them, and reps are abandoned because they are all wool and are soon devoured by moths.

—The newest designs for dressing stands have no drawers at the sides. The mirror reaches to the floor. Two marble slabs adorn the sides, and on them are figures of brass holding "Psyche" glasses. Below and out of sight are sockets, intended for the enormous tapers of wax which when lit, give a soften yet dazzling effect.

—In furnishing a sitting room nothing is set or regular. All the pieces are odd, with the same color running through all for harmony, but with each piece of different shape and color. The sofa and chairs have low, wide seats, straight backs and square corners. With these should be low chairs and rockers, willow, ebony, gilt or lacquer

—Batiste curtains are very pretty for the sitting room or chamber. This is a soft muslin fabric in square meshes, like grenadine, and wide, lace-like stripes; they are trimmed with antique lace, or are bound with colored velours borders. Batiste draperies are inexpensive, and far preferable to Nottingham or other cheap laces.

—Mantlepieces are very high, and the effect is good if China, crackle or Japanese ware, especially the grotesque, are placed upon them. The brilliancy of color given in these wares and their originality are very attractive against the sombre background. If you line with plaque on the lower shelf there must not be placed any ornaments in front.

—The "old time" closet mantlepieces are being revived. The style consists of a double door introduced into a mantlepiece which extends to the ceiling. The mirror is thus done away with. In the closet thus formed are porcelain plaques, which are fully displayed by opening the silver-hinged walnut doors. These are richly carved and of graceful form.

—Ladies who have a mania for many colors, are using Japanese fans for decorating their own special room. Sometimes the entire room is surrounded, just below the ceiling, with three fans spread open and fastened with tiny gold-headed nails; or two or three fans may be grouped above the pictures or door. They give a picturesque appearance to a small and cosy room.

Leg Talent.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The contest for the Astley belt, now that there is no prospect of litigation which will prevent its occurrence, promises to be an event of extraordinary interest. Money is freely being placed on Weston, Hazael and Rowell. All of the contestants are hard at work training. Weston is in seclusion in Connecticut, getting his legs in trim; Hazael is walking in Green Point, and Panchat and Rowell in this city. The track is being made in the Madison square garden of tanbark, sawdust and earth. Cottages for the walkers are being constructed under the seats, away from the annoying gaze of spectators, who are apt to follow their favorites to their cottage door. Weston's request that there shall be no smoking in the garden is to be heeded, and smokers, if allowed at all, will be confined to a smoking gallery. Ample arrangements have been made for the great throngs that are expected, and separate entrances and exits to the garden have been provided. As it is not now necessary to adopt the subterfuge of presenting the walk as a feature of the Dodworth band concerts, these will be suspended, but there will be music both afternoon and evening. The basis on which the dispute about the garden was settled is now said to be an agreement by the present lessees to pay $10,000 for the bar privilege during the O'Leary walk. Panchat being lame, it is probable that he will not enter, and it is said that the number of entries will be reduced by ruling out those who have not a record, but as this is not permitted by the rules of the Astley belt, it will probably not be done.

An Invention for the Ladies.

The language of postage stamps, instead of flowers, has just been invented. Thus, when a postage stamp is placed upside down on the left corner of the envelope it means "I love you;" in the same, crosswise, "My heart is another's;" straight up and down, "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye;" upside down, in the right hand corner, "Write no more;" in the centre at the top, "Yes;" opposite at the bottom, "No;" on the right hand corner at a right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left hand corner, "I hate you;" top corner on the right, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "Accept my love;" the same upside down, "I am engaged;" at right angle in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right hand edge, "Write me immediately."

The Norfolk Line.

NORFOLK, September 18.—The steamship Amazon, Captain Halgate, arrived at this port to-day. It is the first of the new line to leave here every fifteen days for Liverpool. Captain Halgate was fined $500 by the collector of the port for failing to have a manifest as required by law.

The Piano Makers.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Piano factory employes have been striking quietly for some time, alleging that the prices of pianos are not reduced and sales are increasing, while wages have steadily declined during the last five years. The result of the disaffection is a general increase of pay.

—Never a year passes but England annexes some territory to her already gigantic empire. Her acquisitions during the past twelve months have been Cyprus, several islands on the western coast of Africa, the Transvaal republic and a portion of Afghanistan. She is preparing just now for several very large land confiscations. During the past two months all the islands in Torres strait, separating Australia from New Guinea, have been occupied by the authorities of Queensland, a British colony, and the British empire thus brought within a few miles of the shores of New Guinea. The government of Queensland has finally requested the home government to occupy this important island, and the London papers believe it will be done. If it is, it will bring under English rule a large and fertile island nearly twice the size of Texas and containing a population of several million people.

—Within the past two months two sleeping car conductors of the Air-Line have sunk into that last great sleep which knows no waking.

—Queen Victoria, when she visits Chiselhurst to see the Empress Eugenie, is invariably conducted to the resting place of the prince Imperial, where she places flowers, presented by Monsignor Goddard, the Roman Catholic priest, for whom she has a special fancy. Times are changed. In 1850, at the time of the fright about the pope's bull, when Richard Swift, the Roman Catholic sheriff of London, presented Monsignor Searle, Cardinal Wiseman's secretary, at court as his chaplain, the queen ordered his presentation to be ignominiously cancelled. Monsignor Goddard's title is now fully recnized.

—Brazil, next spring, is to follow last year's example of Mexico—she will provide, free of charge, in Rio de Janeiro, a large and suitable building for the exhibition and sale of such goods as American manufacturers may choose to send, and will admit sample goods free of duty. Certainly it will be the fault of the manufacturers if they do not profit by the liberal offer.

—If people don't know where you are, or what kind of goods you have, how can you expect them to come to you and buy, unless, of course, you tell the whole country all about it in the big CONSTITUTION trade issue, which will appear October 1st.

—There came to the pump a poor bald-headed stranger, the dew on his duster was heavy and chill, for a square meal he sighed, as an elbow reclining, he bitterly glanced at a beanery bill—of fare.

—Doctor Robinson, of Eufaula, who has ably filled the Central Presbyterian pulpit during the past two months, has returned home.

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FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR October, 1879.—Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in October, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, containing 7¾ acres, more or less, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, on Corput and Plumb streets, adjoining the property of Cook and Ackerman, whereon the defendant now resides, the same being part of land lot No. 79, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Asa L. Harris trustee for his wife, Julia E. Harris, to satisfy a justice court fi fa, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of Collier & Collier vs. Asa L. Harris, trustee for his wife, Julia E. Harris. Levy made by Green Thompson, L. C., and handed me.

Also at the same time

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Roses—Success—Farm Notes—Planting Trees—The Strawberry—Grape Vines—Sandy Land—Rest in Wheat—Feeds For Farmers—Smut in Wheat. Etc.

THE COMING COTTON CROP.

Some of the planters in Georgia have complained of our estimate, made some weeks since of the forthcoming cotton crop. Some of our exchanges have done the same thing, and both have intimated that the estimate was designedly large. We will put the estimate in figures on record, and if no providential cause changes them, we are willing to go before an "investigating committee." Just here however we wish to say one thing, when estimates were made of the last crop, some of these same farmers and newspapers cried them down, insisted that there would not be half a crop, and yet the result is, that five million and seventy-four thousand one hundred and fifty-five bales were made, and now that we have said five million of bales would be made this season, these same prophets of evil are averring that there will not be half a crop.

Since our estimate, the per cent was lowered in Alabama and Mississippi caused by too much rain in Louisiana by a storm, and parts of Texas by drouth. Five million bales will not surprise us even now. But we give our estimate in packed bales.

	Bales.
North Carolina	185,000
South Carolina	260,000
Georgia	500,000
Florida	54,000
Alabama	670,000
Mississippi	815,000
Louisiana	586,000
Texas	770,000
Arkansas	547,000
Tennessee	250,000
Other territory	50,000
	4,751,000

Now, farmer, remember our advice to you is, pick, gin and sell your crop as soon as ready for market, or less you are able to hold it until the spring months.

SMOOT THE FARM.

Cool weather will be here after awhile, and when the farmer is not engaged with his crops he should be making preparations for winter. Fix up your house, your barns, stables and sheds. Have good houses for your crops, dry shelter for wagons and tools and comfortable stalls and quarters for the farm animals. True we do not have long, cold winters like they do up north; still we have more severe cold weather than animals should be exposed to. Improper food and poor shelter during bad weather will work an injury to stock. We have seen cattle with diseased feet, and this was caused from standing in wet, muddy yards. A good farmer will by shelter and food keep his animals in a condition to ward off disease. 'Tis true we are having warm weather just now, and winter is yet some weeks off; but the careful farmer will plan and fix up in time and be prepared for what may come.

ROSES.

"Of love the type, of beauty queen,
We own the rose."

Did any one every grow weary of flowers? What a plaything for an infant, what an ornament for the grave, what a companion for a corpse. How sad the world would be without a flower! It would be a face with out a smile; a dinner without a welcome; a house without a door; a lady's sietter without a love letter script. They are emblems of God's love to us, and we use them as ministrations of our love to those around us, for they awaken in the mind a sense of the beautiful and good.

For hundreds of years the rose has been regarded as the "queen of flowers," and when so popular with all the writer must confess that it is his favorite flower.

"With all of blushes and with all of life,
Love's regular banner in the gale unfurled,
Bloom lovely queen; live thy little life,
Oh, rose! I would not pluck thee for the world."

If there is anything which can excel the delicate form and coloring of a safrano bud, or the full grown glory of a jacquemenot, we know not what it is. Among the old fashioned summer or monthly and hardy roses, what a number there are that are beautiful, some favorites with their many oped buds. What free bloomers are the Chinese, with their clusters of flowers.

How pretty the hybrid perpetual roses with their magnificent double flowers, and how refined the moss rose enveloped in its covering. To grow and bloom roses in winter they must be planted in clean pots, with good, rich soil, mellow and friable. That made from old decomposed sods, mixed with thoroughly rotten manure is best—fresh manure is very injurious. They should have regular heat and moderate moisture. The leaves should be kept clean and bright; sprinkle them frequently with warm water. That is very nice for the flowers in winter. If troubled with earthworms water occasionally with weak lime water. Mildew may be destroyed by dusting with flower of sulphur. Smoke them with tobacco for green fly. Tea roses are best for blooming in winter—bon silene and safrano being the very best; white Marshal Neil, Isabella Sprunt, Hermost and many others will give satisfaction.

FARM NOTES.

—Give hogs plenty to eat from now to selling or killing time. Hogs will fatten much faster now than in the cold winds and rains of November.

—Vermin in the Hen House—Clean the house out thoroughly; be careful to remove all straw and dirt, and then fumigate the interior with the smoke of burning tar and sulphur. This done, whitewash both inside and outside of the house; be sure to fill the cracks full of the lime wash. Fumigate and whitewash as above four or five times every other day.

—Lice on Hogs—Wash the animal with a strong suds made with carbolic soap and warm water. A stiff scrubbing brush answers well. After the animal is dry wash else the lice have appeared has been well washed, dry the parts well and apply a preparation made by thoroughly mixing two ounces of Scotch snuff with one quart of any fresh grease that is free from salt. Anoint the bodies of the animals well with this where the vermin infest.

—Sore-leg Hens.—Wash the legs of the fowls after a strong suds made with carbolic soap and warm water, rub off all scales, foreign and scaly bodies thoroughly. Do not pick off anything with the finger or thumb nails. Then dry the limbs well and be sure to remove all soapy material. Then apply a preparation composed of one drachm of crude carbolic acid and five ounces of glycerine. Apply this mixture twice daily. Wash the limbs with the carbolic soap suds three times a week.

—Blind Staggers in Horse.—When caused by an overloaded stomach, from impure water, disease of liver, etc., purge with five drachms of Barbadoe's aloes, and follow with one-half ounce each of bromide and nitrate of potassa three times a day.

HOGS IN ORCHARDS.

We have before us a letter from a Cobb county man, asking if, in our judgment, there is any advantage in permitting hogs to run in orchards?

Try it and you will find that hogs will pick up the fallen fruit that drops, and each fruit contains one or more worms, which mature to perfect insects that lay hundreds of eggs that hatch and destroy more fruit. We think it decidedly advisable to let hogs have access to the orchard.

THE STRAWBERRY.

To successfully grow strawberries like the successful growing of anything else requires constant care and some experience. The ground should be well prepared by plowing deep and spading deep and be very rich. If the land is wet it should be thoroughly drained. In setting out, procure strong plants with abundant roots and set in a rich, deep and mellow soil which has a good surface; spread the roots out well. If the soil is dry, settle it about the roots with water; when the hole is partly filled do not cover the crowns of the plants. Perhaps the best mode for gardens is hill culture. If you desire fine, large high flavored berries, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer. Every runner thus removed produces a new crown to the centre of the plant, and in the fall the plants will have formed large bushes on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe, some strawberry growers having found mulching the ground before the fruit begins to ripen, with short hay or straw, beneficial. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying, and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

PLANTING TREES.

Some farmers fall into error when they presume that when they want an orchard of good fruit all they have to do is to procure trees, set them out, and enclose the ground. Now, it is best that the farmer should have an eye to the character of soil, subsoil, climate and exposure as well as the habits and growth of different kinds of trees. Available food must be applied to poor or worn lands, if they are expected to produce fruit. During the past few years we have heard from some sections of Georgia that farmers had been swindled by fruit tree agents. There is no doubt but that such was the case in some instances, but who is to blame, where good trees have been procured, and set out on worn land without the use of tree food, and a failure resulted? Now, farmer, you are sometimes at fault; you have never experimented, and will not read books or agricultural papers, consequently are ignorant that different kinds of fruit require lands of different degrees of fertility and composition. If you read books, or have experience, you will learn that plums grow best on clay soils, peaches on lighter texture, and small fruit will not do equally well planted where soil is all alike and under similar treatment. Study how to set out an orchard just as you would any other business or calling. Many orchards are ruined by poverty of soil and careless work. Often there is a loss from improper use of manures and too rapid growth of over-fed trees.

While on the subject of setting out trees, it may be well to allude to such orchards as you have. Fruit trees often lose their value from neglect. Some attention should be paid to the ground of a peach orchard, and a thrifty growth can be kept up by cutting back the trees. Top dressing the soil of an apple orchard is beneficial. Some fruit growers sow their apple orchards in grass and graze them with sheep, believing the droppings of the sheep will add to the effect of the regular top dressing, and that many codling worms will be destroyed by the sheep when they eat the fallen and immature fruit.

HINTS ON FLORICULTURE.

"Scatter the germs of the beautiful, by the roadside let them fall."

The above is the beginning of an old song and why not foster this love of the beautiful by striving to ennoble and beautify our homes? How can this be better done than by filling the air around home with the redolent perfumes, and having the eyes gladdened with the entrancing beauty of flowers, lovely harbingers of hope, silent mementoes of an Eden lost and a paradise to be regained? Why not have geraniums, the Christine, for pink; General Grant for scarlet; Rose Bendalter, for salmon; Glorie de Nancy, for bright scarlet; Mad Lomaine, for bright rose; or the Asterfiel for the soft crimson. Our readers must not suppose we recommend geraniums alone but with them have fuchsias, heliotropes, and other flowers, and so arrange them that there will be a shade and harmony of color that will blend together.

In transplanting flowers choose a cloudy day, a damp one is better; press the plants firmly in the soil and water with water from which the chill has been taken. Protect from the sun for a few days. Some plants require planting where they are to remain. Let the soil be light and rich and deeply dug. In arranging flowers in a yard consider adaptation to location, and in so bringing together colors that do not harmonize. The beds farthest from the walks should have the tall flowers and those of medium height of brilliant colors should be in the beds near them. Asters and Balsams require a rich soil, good cultivation, plenty of moisture and partial shade. Pansies will look their gratitude the whole season with their bright little faces if you will give them a shady place near the house where only the morning sun can smile upon them. Give them a rich soil and a good supply of water, soap suds and weak liquid manure. Dianthus rejoices in the sun, also portulacas and verbenas, with a generous admixture of sand in the soil. All fading flowers should be removed except those saved for seed, leaving only one or two which should be of the first and most perfect blooms. The forming of seed exhausts the vitality of the plants, thus shortening their season of blooms. Lilies should have a rich deep loam, well mixed with leaf mould or any vegetable mould. They do best in half shade. Annual climbers are beautiful, and cover our porches and windows with such exquisite festoons and graceful draperies, and would leave our gardens unfished and dwellings unadorned if removed. And what can we do without morning glories, that smile so sweetly upon the early hours of day and climb and ramble upon the slender cord and twine along the eaves in tangled luxuriance; and the same may be asked of the cypress vine, exquisite in flower and foliage?

In watering flowers, it is better to wait 'till evening, that they may receive the full benefit. To derive the greatest pleasure from your flowers you must cultivate them thoroughly. A fondness for, and a cultivation of flowers, always indicates a disposition to refinement, cheerfulness, drives away sadness and develops an attachment for home.

"Behold ye, how the flowers lift their faces
Serenely splendid to the morning sun,
And crimson streaked petunia overran
With lavish color all the garden spaces."

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—To cure scab in sheep, rub it well with plain petroleum with a sponge three times a week. Dogs can be cured of mange in the same way.

—In saving seed always select the earliest, fairest and best specimens.

—What pays better on the farm, considering the cost, than poultry? And yet what little attention is paid to their feeding, breeding and being housed?

—To protect wheat in boxes from weevil thoroughly fumigate the boxes with burning sulphur. This should be done before the grain is put in the boxes and repeated in the course of a month or so after the grain is stored.

—Cows deprived of a sufficient supply of water fail in milk and flesh, and when they are allowed to fail, it is impossible to bring them back to their proper yield of milk and condition of flesh, at least without extra trouble.

—Soft soap is excellent for cleansing fruit trees of insects. Apply the soap to the tree trunk and branches.

—To remedy cabbage worms, make a strong solution of lime water, pour it over the cabbage in the evening; if the lime water is made strong there will be no live worms left that the water touches.

—An especial convenience for travelers to enable making up a luncheon is found in the Boston Beef Packing Company's fresh cooked beef. No cooking required.

The Influence of Climate.

The influence of climate upon a constitution subjected to a trying change of atmospheric conditions, in water, and in food, is often marked and disastrous. Disorders of the bowels and of the liver, frequently terminating fatally, are prone to attack the tourist by land or voyager by sea in unaccustomed latitudes—more particularly those near the equator. The best medicinal protection against irregularities of the bowels, stomach and liver, not only from the above, but whatever cause arising, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in wide and increasing demand in sultry portions of this hemisphere, and also in the tropics. Travelers, emigrants, dwellers and temporary sojourners in malarious districts use it very extensively as a safe guard.

sep17 d2t wed fri sun &wky sep23

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879. Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	7:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	3:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	2:10 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:00 noon

Pullman cars run daily between New York, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at	9:30 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points; also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta at	11:00 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday) 5:10 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at 7:25 p. m.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Kingston daily (except Sunday) at 5:30 a. m
Arriving at Atlanta at 8:45 a. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application.

E. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.

may29 dtf

THE ARCHER INSTITUTE

MRS. ARCHER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF "Patapsco Female Institute," near Baltimore, has removed her school to Washington City. School duties resumed October 1st. For Circulars address MRS. M. E. ARCHER, 1401 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

502 july3 d2m sat tues thur

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

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THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

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Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

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ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, GA., May 17, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, May 18th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:10 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	6:35 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:20 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	11:00 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	7:30 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	7:30 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:25 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:00 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:00 p m
Arrive Live Oak daily at	10:50 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:25 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	3:45 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	5:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	8:20 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 8:20 p. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday, for Columbus every Thursday and Saturday during navigation.

Close connections at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 1:49 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Passenger Office.

[illegible] AND SUPERINTENDENT.

WESTERN DIVISION.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00	a m
Arrive at McIntosh	9:50	a m
Arrive at Jesup	11:50	a m
Arrive at Blackshear	2:20	p m
Arrive at Dupont	6:45	p m
Leave Dupont	5:00	a m
Leave Blackshear	9:10	a m
Leave Jesup	12:20	p m
Leave McIntosh	2:33	p m
Arrive at Savannah	5:15	p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Dupont at	5:40	a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:15	a m
Leave Quitman at	11:45	a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	11:45	p m
Leave Thomasville at	1:40	p m
Leave Camilla at	4:16	p m
Arrive at Albany	6:30	p m
Leave Albany at	7:20	a m
Leave Camilla at	7:35	a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	9:50	a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:00	p m
Leave Quitman at	3:13	p m
Leave Valdosta at	4:40	p m
Arrive at Dupont at	6:50	p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
july32 dtf General Superintendent

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—AND ALL POINTS IN—
Southwest Georgia and Alabama.

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THINK OF IT!

Leave Macon, or any point named above, at night, breakfast next morning at Mount Airy, Georgia, the highest point between Savannah and New York; dine at Gaffney's, S. C., supper at Danville, Va., breakfast at Washington City.

Dine at NEW YORK Second Evening after leaving, 14 Hours ahead of all other Lines.

Passengers preferring the Richmond Route will arrive at Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 3.05 p. m., Philadelphia 5.40 p. m., New York 10.00 p. m., second evening.)

Tickets on sale at the City Office of the Central Railroad and the Union Depot, Macon, Ga., also at all through Ticket Offices south of Macon.

SEE TIME TABLES.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. R. HAMMOND, General Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

J. L. WALDROP, General Eastern Agent, No. 9 Astor House, New York.

WM. MURRAY, General Southwestern Passenger Agent, office under St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

COL. DANIEL A. WILSON, Passenger Agent, New Orleans, La.

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aug3 sept 6th

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174 sep10 d1t wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, September 21, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "advertised" and name the date.

A—A T Acree, Celia Andrews, Miss Ella Allison, S B Anderson, G M Anderson, Jno Alexander, Jno Andrews.

B—Miss Amelia Brooks, Annie Beville, Maj B J Burges, E W Brooks, Mrs F G Brown, Mrs R J Bacon, Thos A Burke, Henry Brice, J B Bean, Jas Brown, Jno Gonsale, Mrs James Broyles, Miss J Branner, W D Burkhead, W K Bagby, Lizzie Bloodmorth.

C—Mrs Augusta Clark, M Cullum, William Clenney, A G Collier, N K Crawford, Chas A Conklin, E L Casey, Sandy Cloud, Geo A Croft [2], Henry Cook, Jno Calhoun, J E Coney, J P Crockett, M Carnes, Wm Casey, Willie Coplin.

D—Henry Dunbar, Mrs J W Drewry, Jackson H Davis, J M H Dorsey, Mr Dixon, M Dannale.

E—G H Eldridge, Henry Ellis, Della Evans.

F—Miss Sug Fowler, J O Farnell [2], Rebecca Ferguson, Miss Annie Floyd.

G—Mrs Martha Goldsmith, Mrs Matilda Grath, C H Green, Elijah Gibson, H Graves, Hamp Graham.

H—M R House, Mrs B W Howard, Newt Hacker, D D Hall, Mrs Emma A Hamilton, J Henri, J L Hilburn, J M Handy, Mrs Jannie Hill, Mattie G Howard, Lena Hodgsson.

J—M A Johnson, Henry Jacob, Jane Jenkins, M L Johnson, Mrs Laura Johnson.

K—Jefferson Keith, J w Kinston.

L—Walton Long, Molley Lowrey, Nancy Lively, Chas Luckie, Eliza Lowe, Mrs Ella Love, Mrs Jane Leigh, Jno Leddy.

M—A McCundy, A McDonald, Mrs A A Manard, Mrs M F McKinzie, M A Martin, F W Marthe, Mrs Carrie McLendon, Ed McConnell, Alice Muthison, E J Mardin, R R Mayfield, R G Massey W B McMillen, Miss Laura Miller,

N—J C Nichols, Jas Neal.

O—Mrs Rosa Park, Harry Phillips, Pierce Pieksley, Miss Bessie Powell, A J Pate, W L Parker.

R—Martha Rockwell, R J Ragan, Mrs Issy H Reynolds, Geo G Robinson, Miss Selliar Reeves, N C Reed, N J Ramey, Oliver Rockmore.

S—M S Stiger, A W Smith, G B Scott, Geo Swift, Dora Stapling, Mrs Nellie Shannon, Jim Smith, Linda Stephens, J Staford, Mrs Kittie F Smyth, Winnie Stokes.

T—Mrs Raeccal Thompson, Mrs Rosa Taylor, F C Tucker, Mrs Phebe Thompson, O B Taffany, Miss Mary Ella Tulley, Henry Tennison, Tim Thompson.

V—C P Vaughn, Eliza Vaughn.

W—A Williams, Ellen Williams, Emily Williamson, S B Walker, Miss S Wallar, Mrs H L Wertzmonger, Henry Winter, Mrs Ida J Wallace, Jno White, Miss Josephine Walker, Jas waghte, Hon Jno Wilcox, Mrs Jennie Walker.

Y—P H Youngblood, M M Young, R M Young.

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MADAME CHAVELLE'S LEGACY.

THIS PREPARATION COMMENDS ITSELF to Ladies during gestation as a great aid to SAFE AND EASY LABOR. And has grown in favor so rapidly with the American people that it has become a household necessity. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

800 july1d4m

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. LYMAN H. BLALOCK, JOHN S. BLALOCK and JOHN E. SHUTTLES.

I have levied upon as the property of John S. Blalock, one of the above named defendants, 202 acres of land, more or less, being part of land lot No. 66, in the 14th district of Dekalb county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon; and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., September 8th, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
147 sep9 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRtue of an order passed by the Ordinary of said county, on first day of July, 1878, at the regular July Term, 1878, of the Court of Ordinary, I will sell at the Court-house door, in said county, on the first Tuesday in October, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, at public auction, the following property, as per sub-division and plat exhibited on day of sale, to-wit:

That certain lot of land lying in the city of Atlanta, State and county aforesaid, known in the plan of said city, as lot one hundred and forty-seven, and bounded north by Calhoun street two hundred feet, southward by Gilmer street, continuation of Forsyth street, one hundred feet, south east by city lot one hundred and forty-eight, two hundred feet, and northeast by city lot one hundred and sixty-six, the same being a portion of land lot No. 100, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and containing one half acre, more or less.

Sold as the property of Joseph Mareschal, late of said county, deceased, for the purpose of distribution.

TERMS CASH. C. W. ADAIR,
Administrator.
Estate Joseph Mareschal, deceased.
9 sep2d1aw1w tues

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE. TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to points in Florida. In passenger service, this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 7:15 p. m., and arrive at Jacksonville, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic and Gulf and West India Transit Co.'s R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch and safety equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other informations apply either in person or by letter, to the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen'l Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agt.

FOR SALE—Five Splendid

Cotton Plantations,

SITUATED NEAR ALBANY, GEORGIA.

	No. of Acres.	Cleared.
Wetter	Dougherty Co.	700
Byron	"	1,500
Beall	"	1,125
Lee	Lee Co.	900
Cumberly	Dougherty Co.	1,100

Proposals for the purchase of one or all of the above well-known Plantations will be received by the undersigned until the 30th day of October, 1879. And information regarding them may be obtained from the manager, Mr. W. H. Bennett, at present residing on Beall Plantation. The preference will be given to cash and short time purchases. Address

PATTERSON & CUYLER, Attorneys,
704 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
79 sep6 d1st sat tues thur &wky6t

Nashville Academy,

25 South Spruce St.

Boarding and Day School or Young Ladies and Children.

MISS M. M. O'BRYAN ..... PRINCIPAL

Will Reopen Sept. 8, 1879.

A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED TEACHers in every department. For circulars and further information, address the Principal.

15 aug2 d1t sat tues thur

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East 33d street, New York.

REOPENS OCT. 1. FRENCH AND GERMA languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, according to collegiate departments. Singing, (solfeg), Drawing, Painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs Reed. 609 aug10 d3m tus s 1i

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR, ... Auctioneer.

6 Room Modern Style Cottage.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, a lot fronting 100 feet on Cooper street, 200 feet south of Rawson street and of the gas and water main. Large front yard, 7 large shade trees. Upon it a new modern built Cottage, 6 large rooms and 2 small rooms attached to rear rooms, wide hall, closets, verandahs on 3 sides. All built of good material and tastily constructed with a view to convenience. A 7 room weatherboard painted Kitchen, (garden, Stables, etc., with alley from the rear.

This is nice property, in one of the very best neighborhoods in the city, convenient to White-hall street car line. Immediate vicinity of Colonel J. T. Glenn, McBride, Boynton, Rawsons, Judge Erskine, et al. Will be sold with perfect titles.

TERMS CASH. Possession first October.

Parties can call and examine the premises, No. 64 Cooper street. G. W. ADAIR.

288 sep16 d7t

G. W. ADAIR

Has for Sale

68 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR PONCE DE Leon Spring. Nice 2 room House, 12 acres enclosed with running plank fence, 12 acres in bearing Vineyard, 2 acres in Orchard balance in wood-land. Price, $4,000; one-fourth cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 7 percent interest.

—ALSO—

30 ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, EAST OF the city and south of Georgia Railroad, on the Flat Shoal Road. $60 per acre, cash.

G. W. ADAIR.

224 sep12 d3t sep12 21 28

EDDLEMAN PROPERTY.

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN FOUR HALF acre lots, situated on

Pryor and Formwalt,

South of Fulton street. Lots enclosed. On on lot a Five Room House. On another a Two Room House. Easy terms. Call and see me.

21 sep3 d1t sep3 6 13 21 G. W. ADAIR

G. W. ADAIR ..... Auctioneer.

9 ROOM RESIDENCE,

On Peters Street.

I WILL SELL AT THE CITY HALL, ON FIRST Tuesday, 7th October next, (sale day), that splendid property, No. 252 West Peters street, known as former residence of Jno. A. Doane, fronting 200 feet on Peters street and running back 315 feet to Central Railroad, containing 2½ acres, more or less, with beautiful front Flower Yard, Shrubbery, Shade Trees, etc. House has 9 rooms, stables, etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can call at any time and examine the premises.

Street cars, gas and water mains all convenient. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.

2 sep2 d1aw1w tues

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

Those machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.

Payable during the Cotton Season.

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